

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

A struggle of the most intense character is in progress on the seven miles of British front in France stretching from Thiepval, by way of the villages of Pozieres and Longueval, to Guillemont. London reports that the outer works of the village of Pozieres, an important strategic position lying astride the Albert-Bapaume road, have been carried by assault and that the attack on the village itself is being pressed with the utmost determination. The strenuous resistance being offered by the Germans is shown from the fact that, in the course of Saturday morning, a considerable portion of the village of Longueval and the outskirts of Guillemont twice changed hands. Berlin claims a generally successful resistance to British attacks. Paris reports no incident of importance on the French front in this theater.

Official news in regard to operations on the eastern front is scanty. Petrograd reports only "an intense artillery duel" in the Riga sector, but unofficial statements of the utmost reliability are to the effect that General Kuropatkin has cut Field Marshal von Hindenburg's line in this region at several points. Hard fighting is also in progress in the neighborhood of Vilna, whilst Vienna officially admits the withdrawal of Austro-Hungarian forces toward the main ridge of the Carpathians, the Russians being within four miles of the Hungarian frontier moving towards Maramos Sziget. In Armenia the Russian forces still continue to make steady progress; whilst Rome reports the capture by the Italians of further positions in the Trentino.

Later dispatches received this afternoon announce British gains in the neighborhood of Guillemont, and that a large portion of the village of Pozieres is now in British hands.



The British attack on Pozieres from two sides has already resulted in the capture of the outskirts of the village, and the assault is being vigorously pressed. Lying astride the main road from Albert to Bapaume, Pozieres is an important strategic position, and by its capture the British would acquire a valuable base for further advance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—Yesterday's official statement by the war office says:

Southeast of Riga late yesterday evening an enemy attack was frustrated by our curtain of fire.

Russian attempts to cross the Sty near Zakhala, southwest of Berestechk, were prevented by German batteries.

On the Balkan front nothing new has developed.

Between the sea and the Ancre, artillery battles occurred in some sectors. In the region of Ribecourt a strong enemy reconnoitering party was repulsed. Between the Ancre and the Somme, after increased artillery activity during the entire day, infantry attacks developed during the evening and the night on the front from Thiepval to Guillemont. The British attacks on this front were futile despite disregard of losses or the number of men engaged.

Near and west of Pozieres and Four-eux wood and on the western end of (Continued on page four, column one)

BRITAIN TO SEND RESCUE SHIP TO ELEPHANT ISLAND

Ship Discovery Offered to Admiralty for Use in Effort to Reach Shackleton Party

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—At the urgent request of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the government has decided to dispatch a vessel from England, no suitable vessel being available in South American ports, in view of the possible failure of the third attempt by Sir Ernest to rescue the Elephant Island party.

The Governor and the Company of Adventurers of England, trading in Hudson's Bay, have placed their vessel, the Discovery, specially built for Antarctic exploration at the disposal of the Admiralty free of cost, and Lieut. Commander James Fairweather, R. N. V. R. has been appointed to command the vessel.

On completion, if news has not been received of the successful issue of Sir Ernest's present effort he will proceed to Elephant Island, embarking Sir Ernest Shackleton on the way.

M. SAZONOFF, RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, RESIGNS

M. Sturmer Becomes Minister for Foreign Affairs—Other Cabinet Changes Announced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—M. Sazonoff has resigned his post as foreign minister and has been placed on the retired list at his own request. The premier and minister of interior, M. Sturmer, has been appointed minister for foreign affairs, remaining president of the council but relinquishing the post of minister of the interior.

M. Khvostoff, minister of justice, resumes his former office of minister of interior and is succeeded by M. Makaroff, former minister of interior.

In a rescript addressed to M. Sazonoff, the Tsar speaks of the zeal with which the minister for foreign affairs carried out the imperial commands, observing that his actions were inspired by justice and devotion to the honor of the country. The Tsar adds his regret that M. Sazonoff should have felt compelled to tender his resignation.

Newspaper comments are brief, owing to the late receipt of the ukase by newspapers, but the Retch praises the work of M. Sazonoff in strengthening the international combination which has proved its power during the past two years and now constitutes the surest pledge of ultimate victory. M. Sazonoff, the Retch adds, correctly discerned the true path of Russian interests and promoted an entente with the present Allies which has stood the test.

SUMMARY GIVEN OF PROGRESS IN THEATERS OF WAR

Important Developments in Allied Offensive on West, East, Italian and Armenian Fronts

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The week-end has produced important developments in the allied attacks on the western, Italian, eastern and Armenian fronts.

In the Somme region, the British troops have renewed their attack on a six-mile front from Pozieres on the west to Guillemont on the east. The former place lies four miles northeast of Albert on the main road to Bapaume and its possession is important in connection with operations further north at Thiepval and on the River Ancre where the British have been held up since the beginning of the advance on July 1.

Pozieres has been attacked from two sides and the Australians are reported to have established themselves on the road northeast of the village.

This enveloping move resembles the tactics of the British capture of Fricourt in the early stages of the offensive.

At the other end of the British line on the Somme, the outskirts of Guillemont have already been reached and the Germans are strenuously resisting the British effort to bring the line into conformity with the French advance of last week as far as Combes light railway. The present fighting is fluctuating, both at Guillemont and at Longueval.

On the eastern front, Marshal von Hindenburg's first line has been pierced near Riga and three other distinct movements are proceeding at widely separated places. Two hundred miles to the south, near Lake Marotch and opposite Vilna, hard but indecisive fighting has taken place.

On the Sty, the Russians by capturing Berestechk and in the subsequent forward move are developing a threat to General Bothmer's left wing and the towns of Brody and Vladimir Volynski. The advance into the Carpathians is continuing by the northernmost of routes now possible, namely on the road from Delatyn to Maramoros Sziget.

In Armenia, the Grand Duke's right wing is now in possession of all the road between Trebizond and Erzerum, except for 30 miles between Ardasa and Jezivilik. On the coast the Russians have reached a point 25 miles west of Trebizond. Further south they have reached a point 30 miles due north of Erzingan, the headquarters of the Turkish army corps, while east of that place they are 40 miles away. The importance of these movements lies in the serious threat to Bagdad communications which has already had its effect on the Turkish advance in the Mosul region. Meanwhile, on the Italian front the Austrian troops needed for the Russian front are being detained by Italian successes in the Dolomites and other sectors.

TURK STORY CALLED BASELESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The Italian government denies the victory claimed by the Turkish official report of the 19th at Nur Misratah. The story, the Italian government states, is a fantastic and baseless invention.

TURKS ENTRENCH NEAR KATIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The war office reports a Turkish force is entrenched five miles east of Katia and British mounted troops are in contact with it.



Democrat floor leader who will lead House contest against Senate naval bill

HOUSE FACTION TO OPPOSE NAVAL BUILDING BILL

Measure to Be Sent to Conference Committee—Attempt to Push Child Labor Bill in Upper Chamber After Army Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The last pre-arranged program, excepting the revenue bill, is before the Senate this week in the form of the \$300,000,000 army appropriation bill. It is expected to pass in two or three days. During a few hours of its consideration on Saturday the Senate trimmed the measure down about \$36,000,000 by cutting off the appropriation for the Mexican expedition, because the probability of crossing the border has become less since the bill passed the House. More eliminations of this sort are expected, so the bill will be substantially less when it has passed the Senate.

The navy bill, which passed the Senate on Friday, will come to the House Tuesday, when it probably will be sent to conference to reconcile the differences between the three-year program and 16 capital ships of the Senate, and the one-year program and five battle cruisers of the House.

Indications are that there will be a fight between the two branches of Congress in which the President and Secretary Daniels may have to take a definite position. There is growing opposition in the House to the large increases written into the naval budget by the Senate. Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, is lined up with the opponents of the big Senate appropriations. Mr. Kitchin has informed his "small navy" colleagues that he cannot support a conference report which includes anything like the increases proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Kitchin has gone even further. He has announced his opposition to any bill that is not approximately within the (Continued on page nine, column four)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DUAL MONARCHY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—According to the Neue Freie Presse, Count Julius Andrássy, leader of the original Hungarian Independence Party, declares the majority of the opposition fully approves the aims of the monarchy, but considers that mistakes have been made, thus obliging the opposition to exert pressure on the government without, however, an intention of altering its general policy. Those, he says, who believe the Hungarian nation is downhearted or might possibly commit treason make a big mistake.

We Hungarians, he says, will fight through this war which has been forced upon us, to the end, and until reasonable peace has been secured. We are confident we shall prove invincible.

ALLIES' SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The war office announces the occupation of Muzesa and Amani in East Africa and the capture of the whole Usumbara railway.

A Belgian force has also defeated strong German forces retreating before the British at Busirayombo at the southwest corner of Lake Victoria. Steamers in which the Germans fled from Mwanza have been found scuttled near the southern end of Stuhlmann sound.

BRITISH ATTACK ENEMY VESSELS OFF DUTCH COAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—An Admiralty announcement states that at midnight last Saturday, near North Hinder lighthouse, British light forces sighted three enemy destroyers, who retired before damage could be inflicted upon them. Subsequently, off Schouwen bank, six enemy destroyers were engaged and a running fight ensued, during which the enemy were repeatedly hit, but succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast.

One British vessel was hit once and one man and one officer were slightly wounded. There was no other damage or casualty.

MEXICAN REPLY NECESSARY TO NEGOTIATIONS

General Carranza Wishes Commission to Consider Troops Withdrawal Only—U. S. Would Include All Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although a temporary halt may be expected in the negotiations in progress between Acting Secretary of State Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, the ambassador designate of Mexico, for the settlement of matters between the two governments, the conferences will continue later in the week.

Messrs. Polk and Arredondo are waiting for a reply from General Carranza to a proposal of the United States to expand the scope of the proposed commission that will be appointed jointly by the two governments for the settlement of the difficulties.

The proposal of General Carranza was that the commission should have power only to arrange the details of the withdrawal of General Pershing's troops. The United States, however, desires that the commission shall have power to take up all the main questions involved in the border troubles.

It is the position of the officials, directly concerned in the future peace of Mexico and the bringing about of normal conditions there, that so far as the (Continued on page nine, column two)

NEW SWEDISH ORDERS ISSUED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish government has issued a notification to be enforced from Friday next that any submarine contravening the royal decree of Dec. 20, 1912, prohibiting submarines from traveling or remaining in Swedish territorial waters, will run the risk of being attacked by armed forces of the crown without previous warning. A provisional order which will be enforced immediately prohibits foreign aircraft from passing over Swedish territory without the special permission of the Swedish government.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO BECOME VISCOUNT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Sir Edward Grey has for personal and family reasons received the King's permission to assume the dignity of a viscountcy of the United Kingdom and of the title of Viscount Grey of Fallodon in lieu of the earldom originally conferred.

MORE EFFICIENT METHODS URGED FOR BAY STATE

Remonstrants' Attorneys in Six-Cent Fare Case Submit Brief to Public Service Commission as Hearing Is Resumed

More efficient methods of operation as a means of increasing revenues without raising fares are recommended for the Bay State Street Railway Company by the remonstrants in the 6-cent fare hearing in a brief submitted to the public service commission today by Arthur G. Wadleigh, city solicitor of Lynn, who also presented his argument.

"If the Bay State cannot keep its head above water it ought to go through the purifying process of a receivership and scale down its capitalization rather than attempting to force the public to help pay dividends on its stock," said Attorney Wadleigh. "Further," he continued, "if the company succeeds in putting through its proposed schedule, what it actually will get is a 9 per cent dividend on its common stock instead of 7 per cent on investment for which it claims the new schedule has been arranged."

It is recommended in the brief that the company follow the advice of Peter Witt of Cleveland and as opportunity offers, replace in the cities all open cars and all box cars of the present type by convertible cars of the prepayment type. It is submitted that the public is not so wedded to the open cars as to prefer to pay an increased fare for the privilege of their retention. One-man operated cars are recommended on all lines where their use will decrease the operating expenses and afford the traveling public as good service as the patronage justifies.

Trailer cars for rush hour traffic are urged wherever loops exist on urban lines and route terminals or can be constructed without undue cost and with the cooperation of local authorities. Consolidation of operative quarters and car barns are also recommended.

The remonstrants' attorneys urge that the recommendations of Bion J. Arnold, the board's expert, "be received and considered by the officials of the company in a spirit somewhat less critical than that hitherto displayed and that his various recommendations with reference to increased speed between terminals and increased facilities for power transmission and the consequent decrease in the expenses of operation be put into effect as soon as a well considered plan for so doing can be mapped out or evolved."

It is proposed that the Bay State offer for sale as soon as possible, the various parcels of unused and non-productive real estate which are now on its hands. It is pointed out that the money which (Continued on page four, column four)

FRANK H. POPE DECLINES TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

State Supervisor of Loan Agencies Will Not Be Candidate for Democratic Nomination

Friends of Frank H. Pope of Leominster, state supervisor of loan agencies, were disappointed to learn today that Mr. Pope has declined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

A number of Democratic leaders, including Michael J. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic state committee, have been outspoken in their desire to obtain some candidate for the gubernatorial nomination who, like Mr. Pope, is an American Protestant.

It is the belief of the leaders that the party has had too great a proportion of Roman Catholic candidates for state offices, and they frankly declare their intention of making every effort possible to get a Protestant to head their ticket this year.

Mr. Pope is known as a newspaper man in Leominster, has been a member of the House of Representatives several times, served one term as state auditor and was appointed commissioner of loan agencies by Governor Walsh in 1914. His term expires in 1918.

He stated today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is satisfied to hold his present commission and that he had no further political aspirations.

Any move of his friends to take out nomination papers in his name, he said, he would not favor, and hoped that his friends would make no further efforts in this regard.

BRITAIN ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON MAILS QUESTION

Reply to United States to Be Made When Arguments Have Been Considered by Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The text is published of a memorandum addressed by the foreign office to the American ambassador, stating that while the reply to the United States note of May 24, regarding the examination of mails on neutral ships will be communicated when the arguments in the note have been considered by the allied governments, certain complaints may be dealt with contained in paragraph 8 of the note, which the foreign office states, alludes to a large number of complaints of which no particulars are given. Only four specific instances of these complaints are cited and they are put forward in a form which, in the absence of details, the government have repeatedly asked for as necessary to identify and trace the occurrences complained of makes it difficult to investigate them.

Ascertained facts regarding cases are then given.

Mail Memorandum Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has received a memorandum from the British government which speaks for the Allies in the controversy over mail seizures. The department officials make no comment on the memorandum further than to say that it is substantially the same as has been reported from London. The memorandum probably will be given out for publication Tuesday morning.

RECALL OF MILITIA MEN IS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recall of the national guard from the Mexican border was demanded in the Senate today by Senator Townsend of Michigan, discussing the army appropriation.

"The soldiers enlisted under false representations," he said. "They went to the front thinking there was a need. They are not complaining when there is a demand for men. But if now develops that there never was any intention of sending men into Mexico, and the correspondence with Mexico shows it. The men ought to be sent home."

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ALLIES' VIEW OF BLACKLIST AGITATION

Justification of Trade Embargo Placed on Dealings With Certain United States Concerns—Ample Precedent Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Spurred on by numerous letters from all parts of the country from firms and corporations protesting against the allied blacklist, the state department is showing unusual activity concerning this new situation.

The British government has been asked to furnish the department with any specific evidence in each individual case on the list that will show cause for the placing of the name on the list. The present negotiations will be intended to have removed from the list those firms which may be able to prove that they have had no dealings with German houses and later the international law questions will be taken up.

The allied view in justification of the blacklist has been explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as not differing in any particular from the practice followed in the seizure of goods shipped to neutral countries but intended in reality for transshipment to Germany. The Allies take the position in the case of actual goods shipped to the enemy through a neutral that ultimate destination must be the test of every case and the intention of the shipper determines what this destination is to be.

Likewise, if a British subject sells goods to an American house and these goods are resold to a German house, the British view is that the sale to the American house cannot be considered as the full transaction, but the resale to the German house completes the deal and constitutes the ultimate destination. To this they cannot consent. In an instance of this nature, it is pointed out, a British subject who sold goods under such conditions would be liable to prosecution.

It is understood that the allied governments cannot fully understand why the United States government should be so wrought up over the publication of the blacklist. The allied view is that while it may be true that the 87 firms mentioned may have had dealings with Germany, by that same token, all the other firms in the United States not included in the list are innocent and British subjects may trade with them. It is pointed out also that the state department has long known of the practice of the British government with respect to the trading with the enemy act and the (Continued on page nine, column six)

GATHERING HELD BY NATIONALIST PARTY IN LONDON

John Redmond Gives Meeting Information Regarding Position of Proposed Irish Settlement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The Nationalist party met Saturday, John Redmond presiding over an attendance of 57 members. Several members had especially crossed from Ireland to attend the meeting.

An official announcement regarding the meeting states the chairman reported to the party information in his possession regarding the position of the proposed Irish settlement, and the meeting adjourned until Monday. The meeting, it is believed, unanimously supported Mr. Redmond's attitude in demanding the introduction of the bill without delay, and that the bill should not go beyond Mr. Lloyd George's terms of settlement in any respect.

Meeting at Phoenix Park

Protest Made Against the Exclusion of Ulster

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland—The first open-air public meeting permitted in Ireland since the declaration of martial law was held in Phoenix Park yesterday afternoon to protest against the exclusion of Ulster, several thousand people being present.

Richard Jones, J. P., chairman of important local board, was the chief speaker and denounced the exclusion of Ulster. Following the chairman's speech a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the resolution carried at a meeting of Derry Nationalists, Thursday, and deciding to oppose exclusion either permanent or temporary by every legitimate means.

TURKISH CLAIMS DENIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The war office states General Lake reports the claims made in the Turkish communiqué of the 19th inst. that seven vessels had been captured on the Euphrates and the English forces had been defeated at Basra with the loss of an aeroplane are purely imaginary.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GLIMPSE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

Copyrighted 1916, by A. Conan Doyle in the United States of America.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The following article by Sir A. Conan Doyle on the Italian operations against Austria has been published through the press bureau:

One meets with such extreme kindness and consideration among the Italians and there is a real danger lest one's personal feeling of obligation should warp one's judgment or hamper one's expression. Making every possible allowance for this I come away from them, after a very wide, if superficial view of all that they are doing, with a deep feeling of admiration and a conviction that no army in the world could have made a braver attempt to advance under conditions of extraordinary difficulty.

First a word as to the Italian soldier. He is a type by himself, which differs from the earnest solidarity of the new French army, and from the business alertness of the Briton, and yet has a very special dash and fire of its own, covered over by a very pleasing and unassuming manner. London has not yet forgotten Durando of Marathon fame. He was just such another easy smiling youth as I now see everywhere around me. Durando's spirit is alive today, I see thousands of him all around me. A thousand such led by a few young gentlemen of the type who occasionally give us object lessons in how to ride at Olympia, make no mean battalion. It has been a war of most desperate ventures, but never once has there been a lack of volunteers. The Tyrolese are good men—too good to be fighting in so rotten a cause. But from the first to last the Alpini have had the ascendancy in the hill fighting, as the line regiments have against the Kaiserliche upon the plain. Caesar told how the big Germans used to laugh at his little men until they had been at handgraps with them. The Austrians could tell the same tale. The spirit in the ranks is something marvelous. There have been occasions when every officer has fallen and yet the men have pushed on, have taken a position and then waited for official directions.

But if that is so, you will ask, why is it that they have not made more impression upon the enemy's position? The answer lies in the strategic position of Italy and it can be discussed without any technicalities. A child could understand it. The Alps form such a bar across the north that there are only two points where serious operations are possible. One is the Trentino Salient, where Austria can always threaten and invade Italy. She lies in the mountains with the plains beneath her. She can always invade the plain, but the Italians cannot seriously invade the mountains, since the passage would only lead to other mountains beyond. Therefore, their only possible policy is to hold the Austrians back. This they have most successfully done, and though the Austrians, with the aid of shattering heavy artillery have recently made some advance, it is perfectly certain that they can never really carry out any serious invasion. The Italians have done all that could be done in this quarter.

There remains the other front, the opening by the sea. Here the Italians had a chance to advance over a front of plain bounded by a river with hills beyond. They cleared the plain, they crossed the river, they fought a battle very like our own battle of the Aisne upon the slopes of the hills, taking 20,000 Austrian prisoners, and now they are faced by barbed wire, machine-guns, cemented trenches, and every other device which has held them as it has held every one else. But remember what they have done for the common cause and be grateful for it.

They have in a year occupied some 40 Austrian divisions, and relieved our Russian allies to take very appreciable extent. They have taken 40,000 men and drawn to themselves a large portion of the artillery. That is their record up to date. As to the future, it is very easy to prophesy. They will continue to absorb large enemy armies. Neither side can advance far as matters stand. But if the Russians advance and Austria has to draw her men to the east there will be a tiger spring for Trieste. If manhood can break the line then I believe the Durandos will do it.

And they are excellently led. Cadorna is an old Roman, a man cast in the big simple mold of antiquity, frugal in his tastes, clear in his aims, with no thought outside his duty. Every one loves and trusts him. Porro, the chief of the staff, who was good enough to explain the strategic position to me, struck me as a man of great clearness of vision, mid-sized, straight as a dart, with an eagle face grained and colored like an old walnut. The whole of the staff work is, as experts assure me, most excellently done.

So much for the general situation. Let me descend for a moment to my own trivial adventures since leaving the British front. Of France I hope to say more in the future and so I will pass at a bound to Padua, where it appeared that the Austrian front had positively advanced to meet me, for I was awakened betimes in the morning by the dropping of bombs, the rattle of aircraft guns and the distant rat-tat-tat of a maxim high up in the air. I heard when I came down later that the intruder had been driven away and that little damage had been done. The work of the Austrian aeroplanes is, however, very aggressive behind the Italian lines, for they have the great advantage that a row of five cities lies at their mercy

while the Italians can do nothing without injuring their own kith and kin across the border. This dropping of explosive on the chance of hitting one soldier among 50 victims seems to me the most monstrous development of the whole war, and the one which should be most sternly repressed in future international legislation—if such a thing as an international law still exists. The Italian headquarters town, which I will call Nemini, was a particular victim of these murderous attacks. The air defense is very skillfully managed, however, and the Italians have the matter well in hand.

My first experience of the Italian line was at the portion which I have called the gap by the sea, otherwise the Isonzo front. From a mound behind the trenches an extraordinarily fine view can be got of the Austrian position, the general curve of both lines being marked, as in Flanders, by the sausage balloons which float behind them. The Isonzo, which has been so bravely carried by the Italians, lay in front of me, a clear blue river, as broad as the Thames at Hampton Court. In a hollow to my left were the roofs of Gorizia, the town which the Italians are endeavoring to take. A long desolate ridge, the Carso, extends to the south of the town, and stretches down nearly to the sea. The crest is held by the Austrians and the Italian trenches have been pushed within 50 yards of them. A lively bombardment was going on from either side, but so far as the infantry goes there is none of that constant, malignant, party warfare with which we are familiar in Flanders. I was anxious to see the Italian trenches in order to compare them with our British methods, but save for the support and communication trenches I was courteously but firmly warned off.

The story of trench attack and defense is no doubt very similar in all quarters, but I am convinced that close touch should be kept between the Allies on the matter of new inventions. At present there seems to be a very imperfect sympathy. As an example, when I was on the British lines they were dealing with a method of clearing barbed wire. The experiments were new and were causing great interest. But on the Italian front I found that the same system had been tested for many months. In the use of bullet proof jackets for engineers and other men who have to do exposed work the Italians are also ahead of us. One of their engineers at our headquarters might give some valuable advice. At present the Italians have, as I understand, no military representatives with our armies, while they receive a British general with a small staff. This seems very wrong, not only from the point of view of courtesy and justice, but also because Italy has no direct means of knowing the truth about our great development. When Germans state that our new armies are made of paper our allies should have some official assurance of their own that this is false. I can understand our keeping neutrals from our headquarters, but surely our allies should be on another footing.

Having got this general view of the position I was anxious in the afternoon to visit Monfalcone, which is the small dockyard captured from the Austrians on the Adriatic. My kind Italian officer guides did not recommend the trip, as it was part of their great hospitality to shield their guest from any part of that danger which they were always ready to incur themselves. The only road to Monfalcone ran close up to the Austrian position at the village of Ronchi and afterwards kept parallel to it for some miles. I was told that it was only on odd days that the Austrians guns were active in this particular section, so determined to trust that this might not be one of them. It proved, however, to be one of the worst on record and we were not destined to see the dockyard to which we started.

The civilian cuts a ridiculous figure when he enlarges upon all small adventures which may come his way—adventures which the soldier endures in silence as part of his everyday life. On this occasion, however, the episode was all our own, and had a sporting flavor in it which made it dramatic. I know now the feeling of tense expectation with which the driven grouse whirs onwards towards the butt. I have been behind the butt before now, and it is only poetic justice that I should see the matter from the other point of view. As we approached Ronchi we could see shrapnel breaking over the road in front of us, but we had not yet realized that the Austrians were waiting and that they had the range marked out to a yard. We went down the road all out at a steady 50 miles an hour. The village was near and it seemed that we had got past the place of danger. We had in fact just reached it. At this moment there was a noise as if the whole four tires had gone simultaneously, a most terrific bang in our very ears, merging into a second sound like a reverberating blow upon an enormous gong. As I glanced up I saw three clouds immediately above my head, two of them white and the other of a rusty red. The air was full of flying metal and the road, as we were told afterwards by an observer, was all churned up by it. The metal base of one of the shells was found plumb in the middle of the road just where our motors had been. There is no use telling me Austrian gunners can't shoot. I know better.

It was our pace that saved us. The motor was an open one, and the three shells burst according to one of my Italian companions who was himself an artillery officer, about 10 meters above our heads. They threw forward, however, and we, traveling at so great a pace, shot from under. Before they could get in another we had swung round the curve and under the lee of a house. The

good Colonel B. wrung my hand in silence. They were both distressed, these good soldiers, under the impression that they had led me into danger. As a matter of fact it was I who owed them an apology, since they had enough risks in the way of business without taking others in order to gratify the whim of a joy-rider. Barbariche and Clericetti, this record will convey to you my remorse.

Our difficulties were by no means over. We found an ambulance lorry and a little group of infantry huddled under the same shelter with the expression of people who had been caught in the rain. The road beyond was under heavy fire, as well as that by which we had come. Had the Ostro-Bosches dropped a high explosive upon us they would have had a good mixed bag. But apparently they were only out for fancy shooting and disdained a sinner. Presently there came a hull and the lorry moved on, but we soon heard a burst of firing which showed that they were after it. My companions had decided that it was out of the question for us to finish our excursion. We waited for some time, therefore, and were able finally to make our retreat on foot, being joined later by the car. So ended my visit to Monfalcone, the place I did not reach. I hear that two 10,000-ton steamers were left on the stocks there by the Austrians, but were disabled before they retired. Their cabin basins and other fittings are now adorning the Italian dugouts.

CONFERENCE OF HEAD TEACHERS IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, England—At the concluding session of the National Association of Head Teachers' conference at Nottingham, J. W. Jacob, Leeds, moved that in view of the commercial and industrial development after the war, greatly increased facilities were essential to enable children from primary schools to proceed to technical schools. The sensational discovery of the far-reaching ramifications of German trade seemed to show the self-destructive nature of the policy they had adopted. The great thing wanted was an immense army of skillfully trained, intelligent, well equipped, and expert workmen, and the only way of obtaining that was by means of a comprehensive and drastic improvement in their educational system. I. W. Stacey seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that attendance at evening continuation classes should be made compulsory, and that employers should be compelled to give facilities by a reduction in the hours of labor of juvenile employees. The proposal was also adopted by a large majority that facilities should be given for training in foreign languages in the primary schools. There was a difficulty in getting children into technical schools owing to parents not knowing the meaning of and necessity for such schools. They were not going to carry out this kind of education for some years, and what should be done was to make the present elementary scholars feel the value of technical education. The resolution was carried, as was also one to the effect that if necessary maintenance grants should be made by the local education authorities to enable children to remain at the technical schools.

T. C. Pear, London, moved that "This conference is of opinion that below the age of 16 years the employment of children in street trading and for profit should be prohibited, and that all work done by the child up to that age should be educational." There were half a million children under 14 years old working for wages and more than half of them were attending school full time. After considerable discussion a vote was taken and the resolution was carried by 28 to 23. It was resolved that the local education committee should be the authority responsible for the supervision and control of the conditions of employment of young people up to 16 years of age.

Finally a resolution attributed the "alarming growth" of juvenile crime partly to the unrestricted attendance of children at cinemas.

WOMEN AND WAR SAVINGS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A woman's conference, arranged for by Cecil Beck, M. P., was held at the House of Commons recently to consider the best means of promoting war savings. The chief speakers were R. M. Kindersley, acting chairman of the national war savings committee, Miss Mona Wilson and Sir Hedley Le Bas. Delegates attended from the National Union of Women Workers, the Women's National Liberal Association, the Women's Unionist and Tariff Association, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Y. W. C. A., the Association of Headmistresses, the Women's Trade Union League, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the National Organization of Girls' Clubs and other women's organizations throughout the kingdom who have been participating in the war savings campaign. The speakers, on behalf of the national war savings committee, pointed out that the "main object was to set up such machinery as was necessary to enable all members of the community to lend their money to the country and so secure a steady and continuous supply, and they paid a warm tribute to the way in which the women of Great Britain had worked towards this end. The activities of the various societies were explained and proposals were made as to how further help could be secured.

INDIA PROTESTS WITH VIGOR ON AMENDING BILL

(By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India)

CALCUTTA, India—There is one thing which, in spite of inter-racial aloofness, always brings East Indians and Europeans in this country together; and that is any suspicion that the home government, with or without the connivance of the government of India, is attempting to impose upon India without adequate discussion and the due expression of opinion any scheme whatever, good, bad or indifferent. The cotton duties controversy affords one illustration of this tendency; the partition of Bengal affords a second; the reversal of that policy, and the transfer of the seat of the Indian government to Delhi, affords a third. These three occasions differ radically, of course, in almost every particular, but they have this feature in common, that each of them disclosed among considerable numbers of Europeans and East Indians a certain measure of solidarity based upon common commercial and political interests. It is quite conceivable that whatever harm may be thought to result from a sharp cleavage between the government and any section of its subjects is more than compensated for by the discovery of a common bond between the British and Indian citizens of the empire.

The Indian and home governments between them have roused considerable criticism by attempting to pass, without giving notice to the public in India, a measure called "a bill to amend the government of India consolidation act." Until Reuter cabled out a few speeches which had been delivered in the House of Lords upon the second reading, no one in India, except the government of India itself, had the least suspicion that any such measure was in contemplation. So far as one could judge from the summarized speeches in the House of Lords the intention was merely to push the door of local self-government slightly more ajar. By some means or other, however, the Burma Chamber of Commerce got to know that one of the clauses of the bill aimed at upsetting a comparatively recent decision of the judicial committee of the privy council in a case brought by a private individual in Rangoon against the provincial government. The decision was hostile to the government, and the effect of the proposed legislation, according to the Burma chamber, would be that "if any revenue officer happened to be of opinion at any time that government should claim certain rights over land, no redress could be sought against government in the civil courts."

The Burma chamber instantly cabled a protest to London, and then proceeded to stir up commercial and legal opinion throughout India. In this it was immediately successful. The mere idea that legislation affecting India was being passed in London over India's head brought all the chambers of commerce into line at once. The knowledge that the legislation contemplated included an attempt to get behind and nullify a decision of the supreme court of appeal in a matter which has always aroused bitter feeling among Indians and Europeans alike, may almost be said to have goaded them into anger. Forcible protests indorsing the remarks of the Rangoon chamber were promptly dispatched to London from the commercial interests of Calcutta, Bombay, and other important centers. The bar of the Calcutta high court, still the most powerful bar in India, also took up the challenge, and steps were set on foot to call a public meeting in Calcutta to register the protest of the general body of the citizens.

The government of India has clearly been taken aback by the sudden storm of indignation which the consolidation act amendment bill has aroused, and in a non-official, but apparently inspired statement, issued at Simla, an endeavor is made to soothe the critics. How different are the official and the non-official views may be gathered from the following extracts from the communiqué and from the consensus of the Calcutta bar, as published in the Statesman.

"The proposed amendment," in the opinion of the Calcutta bar, "will authorize the legislatures here to take away the right of the subject to sue the government not merely for damages for civil wrongs, but even for wrongs for which remedy is available in England by petition of right."

The Simla communiqué says: "The ruling of the privy council... would enable an individual to sue the secretary of state on the strength of an unregistered document on which the same individual could not sue anybody else, the reason here being that the registration act which regulates this matter was not in force in the days of the East Indian Company. If this were allowed to go on all kinds of other anomalies would follow, since decisions arrived at on the law as previously interpreted would become liable to be upset."

It is frankly admitted that the amendment of that act will give rise to a grievance in Burma, but it is contended that "Burma's remedy, however, is not to object to the amendment now before the House of Lords, which is necessary, in order to prevent general public inconvenience, but to obtain an amendment of the objectionable provision in the local Burmese act concerned." The feeling in Bombay appears to be at least as intense as in Burma, and even more so than in Calcutta. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, a former judge of the Bombay high court, writes denouncing the bill as an attempt to aggravate the injustice of the Bombay revenue jurisdiction act, passed in the teeth of fierce pro-

tests and opposition more than 40 years ago. "Now, after nearly 45 years," writes Sir N. Chandavarkar, "the principle of that act is sought to be extended and the prophecy as to the thin end of the wedge is being realized, and that at a time when the empire is in the throes of a world war and we are all admonished to eschew controversial questions. Is this statesmanship?"

BRITISH SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The question of shortage of tonnage and high freights was recently dealt with by the subcommittee on shipping of the unionist war committee. They believe that any general attempt to fix freights arbitrarily would fail, "and that the remedy is mainly to be found in the less wasteful use of steamers and in more rapid shipbuilding." Resort, in their opinion, must also be had to further restriction in imports, and to measures for speedier discharge from the ship's hold and distribution from the ports.

The government have regulated the freights of British tonnage, in regard to Argentine wheat cargoes to the United Kingdom, but neutral ships have demanded the market rate which has varied from 10s. to 30s. above the rate for British bottoms. British shipowners have been penalized, but no lowering of the market price of wheat in Great Britain as a result, it is stated, has been achieved. Regarding the Argentine beef trade, the report states, the government fixed the freight for tonnage in this trade at a rate of from 7/6d. to 8/6d. per pound of meat, instead of about 1/4d., which is the usual price in peace time. None the less, the wholesale price of beef in our markets has risen from 6 1/2d. to about 11d. per pound. Thus, the report states, over 4d. of the increase went to the beef companies and 1/4d. to the British shipowner, and the consumer has profited nothing.

The report declares that the waste of tonnage is notorious. The government has recognized that efforts should be made to avoid such inefficiency, and from time to time committees have been appointed to exercise control in various respects. At the present time there are some 20 separate departments committees, and other authorities directly or indirectly controlling or otherwise dealing with our shipping, and it is inevitable that the outlook of each of these bodies should be relatively restricted. "The functions of these committees," the report adds, "should be more effectively correlated under one control."

Continuing the report says: "There is a possible danger of panic in regard to our food supply, and it is essential therefore, not only to secure that the necessary control is exercised with the minimum friction and delay, but also that confidence be given to the general public. The nation needs to feel that if fresh naval and military operations are proposed, involving enormous demands on our mercantile marine, the maintenance of our food supply and of our export trade will be duly considered and provided for. The subcommittee, therefore, advise that a ministry of shipping should be constituted on the lines of the ministry of munitions, and that the minister should be a member of the cabinet definitely responsible to Parliament for the correlation of the work of the existing departments and committees. In regard to more rapid building, the subcommittee consider that the minister of munitions should be approached more especially with reference to the provision of engines, which at the present time are difficult to obtain, even for those hulls which are under construction."

Without an extremely drastic further limitation of imports—to an extent that may be impracticable—the subcommittee do not think the shortage of ships can be completely made good.

WOOL INSURANCE IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following notice was recently issued:

Whereas, by an order published in the London Gazette on June 8, 1916, the army council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by regulation 30A of the defense of the realm (consolidation) regulations, 1914, applied such regulations to certain war material, to wit, raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season of 1916;

And whereas the army council deem it desirable that the insurance of such war material purchased or sold before June 8, 1916, should be permitted;

Now, therefore, the army council give notice that they hereby authorize and permit the insurance of raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season 1916.

MEDAL FOR SCOTTISH ARCHITECT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In the absence of Sir Rowand Anderson, Lord Provost of Edinburgh recently received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects on his behalf. Ernest Newton, A. R. A., the president, paid a generous tribute to the work of Sir Rowand Anderson. He quoted an appreciation of him by one who knew him, to the effect that his work and teaching had not only influenced for good large numbers of architects now in practice, but that many of the building firms in Scotland owed their capacity for fine craftsmanship and selection of material to his work and guidance. This high estimate of his attainments, Mr. Newton said, was shared by others outside of Great Britain, and Sir Rowand had been awarded medals in Paris, Munich and Chicago.

RAILWAYMEN AND EMPLOYMENT AT END OF THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BATH, England—The closing sittings of the annual congress of the National Union of Railwaymen held in the Guildhall, Bath, under the presidency of Albert Bellamy, were concerned with demobilization problems and the war bonus of women workers on the railways.

B. Vincent (Southampton) moved "That men discharged from the army should receive such treatment as would insure their being independent of charity; that definite and adequate steps be taken in any measure of demobilization, that all men are safeguarded against unemployment by the establishment of an eight-hour day in all industries, by the guarantee of a living wage for all workers, by the gradual transfer of all monopolies in the state, and the retention of such industries as had already been taken under control, or started under state management, together with such other measures as might be necessary to procure for the people a share in the control of the means of life."

Mr. Wardle, M. P., who supported the resolution, said in normal times they saw men thrown to the rubbish heap, but now the same men were found employment at remunerative rates, and were utilized to the benefit of the state. The flotsam and jetsam were now made use of, and that they had not been able to get useful work out of them before was not due to the individuals themselves, but to bad social arrangements in the past. There was a new spirit abroad, and labor was winning for itself an ever-widening way. If the workers took advantage of these opportunities, some of them might be woven into the social fabric to the advantage of the whole community, not less than to the advantage of labor itself.

The resolution was agreed to. A. Shakespeare (Birmingham) moved "That this Congress enters its emphatic protest against the delay which is taking place in the matter of obtaining the war bonus for women employed upon the railways on the same basis as it is now or may be applied to men, and considers the committee on production, by their dilatory methods, are aggravating the discontent now existing amongst this class of workers, and decides immediately to forward this protest to the responsible authorities."

J. H. Thomas, M. P., reminded delegates that the employment of women in grades of railway work from which they were formerly excluded was likely to affect trade unionists, and to develop so far as the railway companies were concerned. Fifty thousand members of the N. U. R. had volunteered for the front, and the executive had considered the subject in relation to the position of those volunteers. Although they got a guarantee from the railway companies that service at the front should not prejudice the position of any man when he returned to offer himself for work, all experience proved that many were being trained today who would compete afterwards. It was just as well that trade unionists should keep that fact in mind. To assume that when the war was over previously skilled men and women who had learned their business were going to be removed from their occupations, was playing with the question. It was not likely to happen. Therefore, the executive committee decided to approach the question from the point of view of the minimum wage. As a result of the negotiations, some of the women received an additional 7s. a week. The executive had now made an application for a bonus. They had seen several general managers, who positively and definitely refused to concede the bonus. They made a point-blank refusal. The answer of the managers was that these women were not only in receipt of separation and government allowances, but that they were in receipt of the allowances of the railway companies as well, and in some cases were also receiving pensions. The reply of the executive was that whatever might have been the circumstances when the minimum wage was agreed upon, the conditions today were altogether different. It had been agreed to refer the matter to the committee on production, and he had reason to believe that the committee might consider the question the following week.

PLANS TO CHANGE PARIS MARKET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A proposal has been made by M. Henri Sellier, councillor, for the removal and reorganization of the great Paris market, "les Halles." M. Sellier points out that when the Halles first became the central Paris market the population only numbered 1,500,129 inhabitants. At the present time the population has increased to 2,239,528 inhabitants and in consequence the Halles no longer meet the requirements of the city. M. Sellier considers that it should be possible to find room in the suburbs of Paris for a new market which would be directly connected with the rail and waterways and would thus enable goods to come straight into the market without any necessity for unloading at stations distant from it. M. Henri Sellier does not consider that the objection of buyers to a market situated outside Paris is a valid one. He points out that it is a great deal easier to go from one side of Paris to the other nowadays, than it was to go from the suburbs to the Halles central market 20 years ago. M. Sellier's proposal will come before the council of the Seine at the same time as the fortifications question.

PRINCE BUELOW ON AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Berlin correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse has furnished his paper with the report of a statement made to him by Prince Bülow with regard to rumors, described as having gained considerable currency of late, as to the latter cherishing no very friendly feeling towards Austria-Hungary.

The former chancellor, who was interviewed in Berlin on his way from Switzerland to his country house near Hamburg, described gossip of the kind referred to as due either to complete ignorance of the real position, or to miserable intrigue, and declared that it was beneath his dignity to take it seriously. His whole official activity, he maintained, was a contradiction of such untruths, for in all the diplomatic posts that he had held, in Paris, Rome, Petrograd, Athens and Bucharest, his work had always harmonized with the provisions of the treaty between Austria-Hungary and Germany, which he regarded as an indispensable and most important foundation for German policy. Again, when as chancellor he had been responsible for the trend of German foreign policy, he had always endeavored to maintain and knit closer the alliance between the two countries, and it gave him special satisfaction to reflect that at the close of his term of office he had been enabled to give practical proof of the "Nibelungenreue" when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina led to a great European crisis. He who attributes to the statesman who directed German policy at that period unfriendly sentiments towards Austria-Hungary, said Prince von Bülow, is obviously not very well informed as to the history of our times.

Passing to the question of his Italian mission at the beginning of the war, the Prince said that he had felt it his duty to go to Rome temporarily at the request of his successor in the chancellorship, in order to do his best to preserve the triple alliance that had lasted so long to the benefit of all the countries concerned. That personal ambition did not enter into the matter should be clear from the fact that he had already held the position of German ambassador to Rome 20 years before. "It is still too early," he said, "to speak of my activity there. When the archives are eventually made public it will be possible to judge of my Roman mission from a more intimate knowledge of the circumstances. Not only will my absolute loyalty then be recognized, but it will be admitted that my whole procedure and tactics were right. Untroubled, therefore, by gossip and suspicion I await with composure the verdict of history."

FIRST COAL FROM UDI FIELDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PORT HARCOURT, West Africa—The first train of coal from the newly discovered Udi coal fields has arrived at Port Harcourt, the terminus of the railway. The line from the coal fields to the coast, is 150 miles in length and has been completed since the outbreak of the war. The importance of this new source of coal is indicated by the fact that the government is taking control of the workings.

DR. HELFFERICH AND REICHSBANK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to a recent announcement in the Reichsanzeiger, the Kaiser has intrusted Dr. Helfferich, secretary of state for the interior, with the duty of representing the imperial chancellor as governor of the Reichsbank.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The output of gold in the Transvaal for the month of March, 1916, has been declared at 796,689 ounces of fine gold, of a value of £3,384,121. This is an increase on the output for February of 43,095 ounces, value £183,058.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ECONOMIC PLACE OF SWITZERLAND AT PRESENT DAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—Attention has been directed afresh to the difficult character of Switzerland's economic position by two recent and almost simultaneous events, the dispatch of what is practically a German economic ultimatum to Switzerland and the publication of the resolutions arrived at by the economic conference in Paris.

Germany, it appears, has threatened to cease her deliveries of coal, steel and other necessary raw materials unless the Swiss government releases the "compensation goods" that are being held in Switzerland to her account. In April, 1915, it was arranged that the Central Powers should supply the Swiss Republic with the products of their soil on condition that the latter should pay for the same partly in money and partly in goods. Subsequently a similar agreement was concluded with the entente, which, however, did not demand "compensation goods," but insisted, like Germany, that nothing should be resold to the enemy. According to the papers, however, the entente promised, in view of the fact that Switzerland is absolutely dependent on Germany for certain raw materials, to consider special cases on their merits. The action now taken by Germany appears to aim at forcing the Swiss government to take advantage of this stipulation, while in addition to the "compensation goods" that have been held up she is demanding the delivery of stocks of cotton, provisions and so on bought by German dealers in Switzerland when the trade in cotton was still free, and before the economic agreement with the entente came into force.

According to the Berner Tagwacht, the German threat, if carried out, would mean a general catastrophe, as the holding up of raw materials would mean the stoppage of the whole of Swiss industrial life. Le Demeurée maintains that it is as if Germany were holding a knife at her neighbor's throat, saying: "Give me cotton or I refuse you coal," while the Gazette de Lausanne considers that Germany's attitude is unfriendly, as, if she wished Switzerland well, she would not demand of her what she cannot give. "We know only too well," it wrote, "that we are economically dependent on Germany, but we do not like to be made to feel it too much. To profit by this dependence to force us to take steps in London and Paris such as those now required of us, is almost to wish to humiliate us, and the Swiss do not like that."

The steps in question are already being taken, however. In announcing Germany's demands to the chamber M. Edmund Schultess, a member of the federal council and head of the political economy department, observed that the entente powers had often given Switzerland proofs of gold will, and that the government hoped for further evidence of the same. "We hope," he said, "the entente will enable us to import a certain quantity of compensation goods. The situation is grave and is calculated to open the eyes of the Swiss. We desire to judge it calmly, confiding in the proved friendship of the western powers. It is a question of quantities which play no role in the economic war of the two groups of belligerents."

Delegates have consequently been dispatched to Paris to open negotiations and have already expressed great satisfaction with the cordiality of their welcome, while one of their number has pointed out to a representative of the Temps that the deputation does not regard the German note as an ultimatum, but as a demand of explication.

While matters remain at that stage for the moment, with regard to the German problem, considerable comment, as already indicated, has been provoked by the publication of the resolutions adopted by the Paris economic conference. The Berner Tagwacht, for instance, putting aside the resolutions dealing with conditions after the war, despite their great importance, has drawn attention to the clause forbidding subjects of the Allies and any one else resident in Allied countries to trade with individuals or firms who are subject to the influence of the enemy. "That," wrote the Swiss Socialist organ, "applies to neutrals, and the elasticity of the formula says enough. In view of the prevailing lust for profit, with its abandonment of all consideration for the general interest, the practical application of this resolution will lead to a number of new and serious difficulties, and the consequences thereof will unfortunately fall not on those who disregard the elementary behests of neutrality, but on the broad masses of the people, the workmen and their families. Thus the prospect for the further development of our economic position is more than gloomy. It will remain so even if the delegates who have now been sent to Paris return, as they doubtless will, with certain concessions. We are confronted with a crisis, the tiding-over of which will call for the concentration of all our capacities, and which should be taken the less lightly in that it is not of economic significance alone. Its settlement will have political consequences, which in their turn, if certain irresponsible people have their way, will react upon the military situation."

The Tagwacht's reference was to various utterances that have appeared in pro-German organs in Switzerland urging neutrals to offer united resistance to the resolutions adopted in Paris, protesting that Switzerland will never submit to the fate reserved for Greece, and pointing out that the example set some time ago by Holland should be followed

by the Swiss federal council; while the Neue Zürcher Nachrichten remarked that Switzerland now had a treble reason for desiring the victory of the Central Powers, in order that the resolutions of the Allies might be deprived of their sting. The Tagwacht considers that it is mere nonsense to talk of military intervention on the part of neutrals, but maintains that the tone adopted by the papers in question is symptomatic, and expresses what Germanophil Switzerland thinks and what its most secret wishes are. For that reason the Swiss Socialist organ insists that the only guarantee that the war agitation will not lead to hostilities and the consequent ruin and downfall of Switzerland as an independent democratic state would be total demobilization. Naturally, it wrote, the threatening economic situation calls for adequate measures, but they are of quite a different character from those foreshadowed by Prussia's vassals in Switzerland.

The German note itself indicates what they should be. It refers to the goods bought by Germany in Switzerland and demands their delivery. Germany, namely, would not have been able to present the note at all if the federal authorities had previously opposed the purchase of provisions by German agents, and had placed the compensation trade under state control soon enough. "Today," continued the Tagwacht, "are being experienced the results of an all too easygoing policy of laissez-faire, which we have emphatically criticized for more than a year in the press and in Parliament. What can still save us is to proceed ruthlessly against underhand dealing and speculation wherever found, and to guard most jealously our economic neutrality which has been continually compromised by the gang of profit-seekers who have dealings with both groups of belligerents. Then and then only will it be possible to find a modus vivendi that will render the situation partially endurable, and save the land from being hurried to destruction by the shady practices of speculators and tricksters."

LORD DERBY SPEAKS ON RECRUITING WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Lord Derby dealt with the question of obtaining more recruits for the army and the financial provision made for them by the government, at a recent meeting of military representatives and others connected with the work of recruiting in Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmorland.

Touching first upon his own work, Lord Derby said they would do well to remember that the compulsory system was built upon the voluntary system, and that without the voluntary system their later efforts to recruit the army would have proved unsuccessful. With regard to the tribunals, he hoped there would not be any greater volume of work for the recruiting officers and tribunals, but as they got nearer the bottom of the well the greater would be their difficulty in adjudicating as between the army and the navy on the one side and industry on the other. He would not do anything to interrupt the flow of munitions. But there were many men in the munition factories who sooner or later would have to be removed to the colors. There was only one way to get them, and that was by a proper substitution of men who could not take the field for men who could take the field.

Lord Derby confessed he was not happy as to the future in connection with the proper working of the financial assistance given by the government. He did not think there was proper coordination between tribunals, advisory committees and those about to deal with financial claims.

"Unless you get that proper coordination," he continued, "I am certain there will be a grave amount either of injustice done to the individual or else men will escape service whom we ought to be able to put into the ranks. The circumstances of men are so different that to lay down a hard and fast rule is impossible. But it is up to us to see in regard to those who leave dependents that the rules with regard to pensions are administered in sympathy. Let the state come forward generously and give sympathetically. I hope every one of you will help me in this direction. And lastly, there are those who will come back safe and sound, and will wish to get back to their ordinary vocation, and for these some place of employment will have to be found."

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN GLASGOW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Alexander Wilson, the general manager and engineer of the Glasgow corporation gas department, has prepared a statement showing the effect of the summer time act on the consumption of gas during the first three weeks, within the area supplied by the department.

Between 6 p. m. and midnight, which is the usual period of lighting, during the three weeks last year, there were sent out 124,680,000 cubic feet of gas, while this year the quantity sent out in the corresponding period was 104,127,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 20,553,000 cubic feet. This means an average reduction for each evening of 979,000 cubic feet, the value of which to the consumers is fully £122. Taking the remaining 18 hours of each day for the same period there is an increase in consumption of 12,805,000 cubic feet, due to the great demand for gas in engineering and other establishments, principally those which are doing government work. This makes up for more than half the decreased consumption during the evening.



General view of Sevastopol from the harbor

MALCOLM ROSS ON NEW ZEALANDERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The places visited by the New Zealand troops in their march to the front in France are described in a dispatch from Malcolm Ross, the official press representative with the force.

"In a preceding article," he says, "I told you how the New Zealand brigades marched out to the front. At the end of the first day they came to a town where there was comparative quiet, though the boom of the distant guns could be closely heard. For a little while they rested there in billets, rather crowded. In such towns the men can wander about the streets and buy almost anything in the shops. There are also cinemas and concert halls. At the present time an excellent London concert company is touring the district. In one of the large tents of the Y. M. C. A., who, by the way, are doing excellent work here as in Egypt and at the Dardanelles, a resting battalion of British Tommies, consisting in force the other afternoon, and the pianist, an excellent tenor, a violinist, and the comic man were applauded heartily."

"One Sunday I wandered into one of the cinema halls in a town that had just escaped the German onrush. The stage was occupied by an Awac padre, one who was much under shot and shell in the Gallipoli trenches. The hall was filled with officers and soldiers gravely listening to his sermon. Flaring posters of the cinema shows decked the walls. In this particular hall there have been Saturday evening concerts as well as moving pictures, and quite recently a number of Maoris delighted the Tommies and astonished the natives with a vigorous presentation of one of their old war dances."

"As the New Zealanders marched out to the front they were able to obtain some idea of the extent to which mechanical transport is used in modern warfare. When you see a motor-lorry numbered 27,090 you are inclined to rub your eyes and look again. But there is no doubt about it. In this war petrol counts, and the consumption must be enormous. A whole army has been shifted on to a threatened flank and the situation saved by the taxicabs of a city."

"After a brief spell in the first town they came to, the New Zealanders marched on to another nearer the firing line. From this place the New Zealanders went into the trenches. The trench was rather shallow. In places one did not feel too secure in it. It was flooded with the now familiar battens of the 'duck walk,' and though the trenches were rapidly drying under the influence of a lengthy spell of summer sunshine, there were places where the duck boards squished into the murky water. These trenches with their weathered sandbags, have a dingy appearance. The only bright spots in them were the faces of their occupants. There were many men in the trenches who up to this time had never seen a German."

"The dugouts were comfortable, with wooden floors in them, and men were putting double blankets on the doors. The men seemed happy to be in the firing line. They had no complaints about the food, and they were more than a match for the German snipers. The German sniper is a good shot, but he has not the quickness of the colonial."

GERMAN VIEW OF NAVAL BATTLE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Neue Freie Presse has published a letter from Admiral von Tirpitz thanking that paper for a congratulatory telegram and a request for an article on the recent naval battle. "Unfortunately," he wrote, "I am not authorized (berechtigt) to fulfill your wish at present. The battle, happily, speaks for itself. It has destroyed the unjustified prestige of the English fleet. Highly as I respect the bravery of our opponent, the fact of his severe defeat at sea, where England claimed a unique position, will go down to history." Admiral von Tirpitz was glad to note, in conclusion, that the Neue Freie Presse recognized that he had striven for nothing more earnestly during his long period of service than a close bond between the German and Austro-Hungarian fleets.

WORK ON CRIMEAN RESORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—A group of capitalists, it is stated, propose to develop a series of first-class watering places along the line of the Crimean railway from Sevastopol to Theodosia in the Crimean peninsula. The two places lie at a distance of 150 versts from one another. Sevastopol facing westward on the west side of the peninsula and Theodosia looking southeast from that side. A beginning of the scheme has already been made with the resort of "Foros." A spacious park has been laid out and work has begun on the construction of a branch line to the station of the future Crimean railway. In the park grounds are being prepared for every description of sport. Six big hotels are also being constructed for the accommodation of visitors. The other resorts, it is anticipated, will be conducted upon a more modest scale, since it is proposed to bring the Crimean district within the reach of as wide a circle as possible, and not to limit it to the wealthiest classes.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE MEETING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England—Sir Alfred W. Dale, vice-chancellor of the University of Liverpool, presided over the recent annual meeting of the trustees and subscribers of Mansfield College, Oxford. In addressing the meeting, Sir Alfred said it must have occurred to some people to ask whether it would not be simpler to close down the work there altogether at the present time. A considerable number of their students were engaged in different forms of service, and they could hardly expect many more to enter the college next October. But they had men there who ought to be there, and had a responsibility they could not ignore. Other colleges were closed, and in some cases they would have to do for their men work that under other conditions would have been done elsewhere. They had also men coming there from other lands. Beyond this they had a general responsibility to Oxford as a whole and the men left there who they were bound to discharge.

Sir Albert Spicer, M. P., presented the treasurer's statement of accounts, and said he was glad to say the financial condition of the college was sound in every way. The general report pointed out that the college had been steadily carried on in all departments, notwithstanding the depletion of numbers and the distractions of the present time.

A letter was read from the vice-chancellor of the university acknowledging the receipt from the council of the college of 100 guineas to the university emergency fund, in which he thanked the council for their magnificent contribution, and added that he was very glad that Mansfield College felt itself at home in Oxford, and that the experiment of moving to Oxford had been so fully justified. He was sure that the presence of the notable scholars who had been attached to the college since it came there had been a great help in the theological work of the university.

NEW Y. M. C. A. IN ALDWYCH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Queen Alexandra has opened a new Young Men's Christian Association hut just completed at a cost of £5000 on the Aldwych site which adjoins the new Australian buildings. The new hut is intended as a place of recreation and refreshment for troops stationed near London or on their way through. The soldiers present at the opening ceremony were served by Queen Alexandra in person.

GERMAN EGG RESTRICTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A recent decree issued by the federal council has forbidden the use of eggs of all kinds, preserved and otherwise, for the manufacture of dyes. The imperial chancellor is further authorized to extend the prohibition to the use of eggs for other technical purposes, and to make such exceptions as he may think fit.

BRITISH BUILDING PROBLEMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The minister of munitions has appointed Ernest Newton, A. R. A., president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in a voluntary capacity to advise the ministry on various problems arising out of the stoppage of private building operations.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE IN BRITAIN CONFERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—The nationalization or state purchase of the breweries and licensed houses was discussed at Leeds lately by the British Temperance League, which was then holding its annual conference. The 100 delegates present had hitherto supported the prohibition attitude of the league, the executive of which also strongly supported this view in April last.

At the conference, however, W. N. Birchby, in the name of the executive, moved a resolution which merely expressed the view that no proposal had yet been brought forward to which the league could assent, the executive being anxious not to make the present resolution so stringent as to exclude the consideration of any proposal that might be brought forward in the future.

J. H. Carr of Rotherham said any one who said he would have nothing to do with the liquor trade lest he should dirty his fingers was incurring a great responsibility. What was wanted was stricter supervision of the trade, and that could not be secured so well under private as under public control.

J. Malins of Birmingham said the resolution was a knockdown blow to those who objected to nationalization. He declared that in Annapolis, where state control was now in force, there was an increase of drunkenness, to which, indeed, the local provost had called attention. It was the drink itself that was the evil.

J. Haslam of Birmingham remarked that he was driven by the logic of facts to support nationalization. The coalition government now in existence would continue after the war, and in that case no temperance reforms would be brought forward on the old lines of party controversy. If nationalization had been taken up a year ago 50 per cent of the public houses of the country would now be shut up. Temperance reformers must always bear in mind that they could not get rid of the drink without the concurrence of the man in the street.

D. Richards of Southampton moved a resolution expressing firm opposition to any proposal of state control.

William Harvey of Leeds appealed to the gathering not to go to a vote on the question, but to go home and think it over. He himself was "ratching with interest the experiment in the Carlisle district. This was one of the things they ought to welcome as a possible way of dealing with the problem, and it would be a mistake for the conference to reject the fundamental proposition before concrete proposals had been made."

The amendment against nationalization was carried by 30 votes to 20.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN ELBING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Considerable interest has been aroused by the fact that the recent election of a Social Democrat to the town council of Elbing has been greeted even by the local Conservative organ, the Elbinger Zeitung.

We no longer shudder at the Social Democrats, wrote the paper in question. The first Social Democratic councillor met with a certain amount of disapproval from a section of the townspeople which disappeared more and more as the number of labor councilors became larger, and note was taken of their work. Today the Elbing town council numbers 15 Social Democratic members, four of whom are at the front. The industrial working class in Elbing is so important, that it cannot be blamed for trying to exercise an influence on the municipal administration, and the municipal administration itself has suffered no injury from it. The inevitable result must be that more confidence will be reposed in those circles that have not been represented hitherto in the magistracy.

Apart from the fact that the election of a Socialist would not have been possible at all before the war, the comment of the Elbinger Zeitung is the more interesting in that the constituency was represented by a prominent ultra-Conservative until a few years ago, and the Kreuz Zeitung, the central organ of the German Conservative party, recently declared that the chancellor was imperiling the foundations of the state and of society by his friendly attitude towards the Social Democrats.

PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE DISCUSSION OF HOUSE VALUES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The profits of property owners was the substance of the president's speech at the thirty-fourth conference of the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers. Matters in connection with real estate, said Mr. Cheverton-Brown, were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. He was confident that after the war the value of land and houses would be enormously enhanced. For years to come freights would remain high. There was all North-western France, Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and other regions to rebuild. Material would be in far too great demand to permit prices to fall to the low figures of past times.

A matter of great importance to property owners, builders, financiers and the legal profession generally was the question of cheapening the present system of dealing in land and houses. Legislation appeared already to have recognized, and to some extent provided for this by means of the land registry inaugurated under the land transfers acts, but the fact was little known and less understood. It was an extraordinary state of things that on a transaction of over £500 in land or houses it was necessary to pay 20s. per cent stamp duty. A sum of £1000 invested in consols cost only 2s. for stamp duty, while £1000 invested in land or houses cost £10. The sum of £100,000 invested in ships cost not a farthing, but a similar sum invested in house property cost no less than £1000 for stamp duty alone. How could any government be surprised that houses grew scarcer, and that the problem of housing became more and more acute, when land and houses had been singled out, apart from all other securities, for such penalties?

The only consoling fact in connection with the increase of rent and mortgage interest cost was that, speaking of the country as a whole, the majority of tenants recognized its injustice, and declined to take undue advantage of it. Here and there one found a tenant agitator, but his experience was that on the whole tenants were beginning to realize that the provision of houses was as necessary as that of boots and clothes and that where those who provided them had ceased to secure a reasonable return on the outlay houses were no longer provided. In one large city with which he was acquainted, where the rents had been slightly raised before the act was passed, to meet the increased cost of material and increased rates, 90 per cent of the tenants were readily paying the increased rent. It still remained an extremely low rent, and, except in a few isolated instances, the tenants appreciated the owner's position. He strongly urged both owners and tenants to meet each other in all these matters with sympathy and goodwill.

The president finally proposed "That in order to restore confidence in the real estate market legislative enactments which have in the past created difficulties, hampering building operations, should be amended, or, if necessary, repealed, and private enterprise should be again afforded every possible support and encouragement to continue to provide housing accommodation for the people, in conjunction with other agencies which have in the past undertaken this work."

E. Russell Taylor (Liverpool), in seconding the resolution, said services wholly or partly national in character had increased over 80 per cent, whilst the government contribution for such additional services was not quite 20 per cent, a difference of 60 per cent, which had to be borne by property owners. The increase of municipal rates, which, in Liverpool, during the last 16 years had been 40 per cent, and the system of compounding of rates, were also contributory causes of stagnation in housing. It had been pointed out that every week 1500 to 1600 new houses were required to meet the normal growth of the population, and 600 were needed to replace dilapidated houses, but only 30 per cent of the dwellings which were essential were now being erected. A work of this magnitude could not be successfully undertaken by municipalities; the housing of the people rested primarily with private enterprise. The resolution was unanimously carried.

NORTH SEA LIGHTSHIP CHANGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The naval department announces that, in view of the extension of the British mine field in the North sea, in addition to the intended removal of the Noord Hinder lightship, which has already been mentioned, the Schouwen Bank lightship also will be removed. The new position of the Schouwen Bank light will be about 51 degrees 41½ minutes north and 3 degrees 18 minutes east. The date of the removal and the exact position of the lightship will be announced later.

GERMAN BOOT RESTRICTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In view of the shortage of boot leather the federal council has issued a decree limiting the working hours in boot workshops in which more than four people are employed to 40 hours a week, exclusive of intervals. It is hoped that in this way the necessity for the dismissal of numbers of workpeople will be avoided. Firms that fail to promise compliance with the various provisions enacted in connection with the decree will not be assigned leather by the authorities responsible for the distribution of stocks.

GERMAN TEACHERS ON TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Union of German Schoolmasters, which has just held its annual meeting at Eisenach, devoted considerable attention to the question of military training in schools, a question that has been a particularly vexed one in Germany since the outbreak of war. A manifesto issued by the war office laid down the rule that the generation that was growing up should be educated to be "proud of its fatherland and ready to defend its honor at any time with all its might," and the consequence has been a marked impulse towards the compulsory military training of youths which has met with opposition in many quarters. In Socialist circles particularly the whole idea has been deprecated, and it is equally unpopular with the hands of "Wandervögel," those especially attractive products of modern Germany whose ideal is to revive the wandering-student life of medieval times.

In an introductory speech, however, K. Fechner, a headmaster and a member of the executive committee of the union, insisted that it was not the aims of the military authorities, but the manner in which their ideas had been put into practice that had been at fault. They had never advocated mere military drill and mechanical exercises, and whatever abuses there had been were traceable to the circumstance that so far the whole movement had been on a voluntary basis. An experiment intended to include the whole of the youth of Germany and undertaken under the most favorable conditions had shown that great schemes must come to naught if youths were left to cooperate in them or not as they so desired. Germany, the speaker continued, need a stalwart race, efficient in the economic realm as well as on the battlefield, and that could only be attained by greater physical development, while at the same time intellectual and moral education must suffer no diminution.

After the debate that followed the meeting adopted a series of resolutions on the subject. Assuming that actual military training was a matter for the military authorities, it recommended that the latter should introduce a uniform system of preliminary military training to begin at the age of 17. That in order to preserve the continuity of the whole educational plan a uniform system of physical training should be established in elementary and continuation schools. That in the former this training should consist of gymnastics combined with compulsory exercises, such as swimming, walking, games, skating, and so on, one afternoon a week being set aside for the purpose. That the obligation to attend continuation schools should be made universal, and gymnastics a compulsory subject for all pupils. Also that the exercises in swimming, walking, and so on, should be continued in these schools and extended in a manner calculated to meet the demands of the military preparatory school, it being enacted that employers must grant one free afternoon a week for the purpose.

GERMAN FIELD POST CENSORSHIP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr Felix Marquart, a Reichstag deputy, has at length succeeded in securing the assent of the German general staff to some modification of the system employed in the censoring of the field post. Many soldiers had specially expressed the wish that their letters might not be censored by their immediate superiors, as it prevented them from writing freely of domestic and business matters, and Herr Marquart has now been officially informed that the change desired will be carried out.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Longueval, stubborn hand to hand fighting developed.

Between Guillemont and the Somme, attempts to attack were stifled in the trenches by our curtain of fire.

South of the Somme, temporarily, very heavy fire, which was reciprocated, was followed only by isolated attacks by the French, which failed. More than 100 prisoners were captured, these including some officers.

In the Meuse region artillery engagements of great intensity occurred. On the east bank of the river, in the direction of Fleury, French hand-grenades were repulsed, as were enemy reconnaissances in a wooded mountain north of Fort Tavannes. South of Damloup we gained ground in the direction of Dicoourt farm, capturing prisoners and booty.

A French air squadron bombarded Muelheim, in Baden, and villages near. Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down in an air combat. We replied to the attack by bombarding the town of Belfort.

Sunday—The German official statement issued Saturday follows:

In the Somme sector the British have been unable to resume their large, uniform thrust after the defeat of the previous day. Separate attacks were repulsed without effort or stopped at their outset.

While cleaning out a British nest in Fourreaux Wood several dozen prisoners were made, and nine machine guns were captured. Lively artillery duels continued without interruption.

Early in the morning a French attack on several fronts north of Massiges failed.

On both sides of the Meuse the artillery bombardment has temporarily increased to a higher intensity.

Yesterday morning and last night enemy attacks in the Fleury sector failed.

German patrols captured 14 men in a French position northwest of St. Die. On both sides there was lively activity night and day.

Several of the Allies' air attacks caused only small military damage, but losses among civilians. At Laon three children were killed and one woman was wounded.

The British lost seven aeroplanes, four of them south of Bapaume, one to the east of Arras, one west of Comblès and one near Roye. Lieutenant Vintgens disabled his tenth and Lieutenant Hoehnndorf his eleventh aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed the Pour le Merite on First Lieutenant von Althaus, who conquered a French biplane near Roye.

Eastern front: On both sides of Ekau Brandenburg regiments withstood strong Russian mass attacks which were resumed in the afternoon and continued into the night hours. All attacks broke down, with the heaviest enemy losses.

On the rest of the front there were no incidents of importance.

Balkan theater: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—A British official communique states apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides, a night of comparative calm followed yesterday's severe fighting. Yesterday between the High wood and Guillemont repeated German counter-attacks gave them no advantage and heavy casualties were inflicted by the British artillery and machine guns.

The British have gained ground near the High wood and in the direction of Guillemont. Near Pozieres, the British troops have secured important advantages despite the stubborn German defense and a large portion of the village is now in British hands. In this neighborhood, the British have captured two guns and 60 additional prisoners.

An official statement issued at 2:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon says:

The battle has been resumed today all along the German front from Posieres to Guillemont, and reached a stage of intense violence.

In the neighborhood of Posieres territorial and Australian troops, attacking from the southwest and southeast, respectively, carried the German outer works by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now taking place in the village, where the Germans are offering a desperate resistance with large numbers of machine guns.

On other parts of the battle front the fighting is equally intense, and here no definite progress is yet reported. At one time this morning we had recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the Germans once more regained the northern end of the village. Similarly the outskirts of Guillemont already have twice changed hands.

In a statement issued at 8 o'clock last night the war office announced further progress of the British in the neighborhood of Posieres, with the capture of a number of prisoners. On the rest of the front, from Posieres to Guillemont, a continuance of the battle, with fighting of intense violence, is reported.

Sunday—An official statement issued Saturday says:

The artillery on both sides has been more active during the past 12 hours, and British front line and supporting trenches have in several places been heavily bombarded with gas and shells. Nothing else of importance has occurred.

The official statement issued by the war office Saturday evening says:

The day passed without the occurrence of any important incident on the British front.

Yesterday our airmen destroyed six

hostile aeroplanes and forced several others to descend to the ground in a damaged condition. One of our machines was brought down by gunfire and two others are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The official communication issued by the war office last night reads:

Except for a rather lively cannonade north of the Somme there is no event of importance to report on the whole front.

In the day of July 21 our aeroplanes bombarded the station at Vigneulles, and in the night of July 21-22, the station at Thionville, where three great fires broke out, the station at Arnaville and those at Laon and St. Erme. On the night of July 22-23 the station and military establishments at Thionville were again bombarded. One hundred and fifteen shells were dropped in the course of these expeditions.

On the morning of July 22 a group of 12 French aeroplanes bombarded the military establishments in the town of Mulheim, on the right bank of the Rhine. A number of projectiles were dropped on the station and barracks, most of which are reported to have reached their mark.

On the return of the expedition our aeroplanes engaged in battle with an enemy squadron. Four of the German machines were brought down and crashed to the earth. Two of ours were obliged to make a landing in the enemy lines.

Last evening a long range enemy gun fired several shells of a heavy caliber in the region of Belfort. This morning a German aeroplane bombarded the town, causing only material damage.

Belgian communication: The day was calm.

Belgian communication (July 22): The night and day were relatively calm except in the region of Dixmude, where we silenced German guns which had displayed considerable activity. The Belgian artillery carried out with marked success destructive fires against the enemy organizations at Het Sas.

Sunday—An official statement issued by the war office Saturday night says:

On the right banks of the Meuse we made some progress in the region of Fleury and captured 70 prisoners. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed a strong reconnoitering party of Germans in the region of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent. In the Argonne we exploded a mine with good results, at Belante. A surprise attack of the Germans against a small position at Fille Morte was repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was a violent bombardment of the sectors of Fleury and Fumin wood. An attack by the Germans on a trench south of Damloup was beaten by our fire.

In the Vosges, after a lively bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack at 11 o'clock last night against our positions northwest of St. Die. It was repulsed with heavy losses.

One of our aeroplane squadrons yesterday bombarded three times the railway station at Metz-Sablons, throwing 115 bombs of great size on the railway buildings and tracks. The bombardment must have caused great damage. In the course of one of these expeditions a German aviator who was pursuing our patrol squadron was brought down. One of our machines was compelled to land and has not returned. This morning a German aviator dropped bombs on Belfort causing neither casualties nor damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday by the war office says:

In the Riga positions there has been an intense artillery duel.

Northeast of Smorgon in the vicinity of the village of Martyschi the Germans tried to advance with the object of regaining the positions we took from them yesterday, but under the fire of our batteries they were compelled to retire. All further efforts of the Germans to develop counter-attacks failed under our rifle and artillery fire.

On the Stokhod, in the district of Zaeneli-Berezica, the Germans attacked at 9 o'clock in the evening, but were compelled to retire.

In the district of Vorokhty-Tatarow, on the road from Delatyn to Marmaros-Sziget, we have taken prisoner five officers, including a battalion commander, 483 men, three cannon and four machine guns.

Caucasus front—On the shore of the Black sea we have effected a considerable advance. We have taken a great number of prisoners and captured the town of Kialkit-Chevtlik, situated near the river Eshit-Trnaka. After some fighting we carried the town of Foll by storm and advanced a considerable distance southward of that point.

In the direction of Erzingan we have crossed the river west of Euphrates. In the district of Mosta Ketur-Kerri, in the direction of Monsul, to the east of the Rcvauza district, we had engagements with large Turkish forces.

(Note—During July 20 and 21 we took prisoners, 370 officers, one general and one colonel, 13,700 men and 10 guns. The total number of prisoners, including those given in the official communique yesterday morning, amounts to 27,000 men. The total number of guns taken is 40.

The official communication issued by the war office last evening says:

On the Caucasian front our advance continues. According to supplementary information we seized at the capture of Grimechany not two, but six guns. On the heights of Baraban Daglari we took 600 prisoners yesterday and captured ammunition stores.

In the direction of Bagdad there have been patrol engagements with Kurds. SUNDAY—The official statement issued Saturday says:

On the left wing of the Riga po-

sition attacks on the Germans continued. Northeast of Smorgon in the region of the village of Martyschi another fortunate coup enabled us to capture a portion of an enemy trench during the night. Heavy German artillery violently bombarded the sector of Baranovich.

South of the Lipa our troops are still driving our opponents back. They have passed Beresteck and have advanced farther to the west.

General Sakharoff on Thursday and Friday took prisoner 300 officers, including a general and a colonel, and 12,000 men, making the captures of Austro-German troops in the operations since July 16 total 26,000.

We also took a large quantity of guns and material, yet unestimated.

In the region of the villages of Verben and Pilaschovo, on the right bank of the Sty, south of its confluence with the Lipa, we surrounded the thirteenth Austrian Landwehr regiment, which surrendered in its entirety.

In the region of Vorokhta, on the road from Delatyn to Marmaros-Sziget, we conquered the heights yesterday, taking prisoners and three machine guns. West of Yaremtschie, in the same direction, we captured a company of Austrian troops and machine guns.

Caucasus front: West of Platana, on the Black sea coast, we dislodged the Turks from a series of fortified positions and advanced several versts in the direction of the Fol river. Among the prisoners taken here was Zia Bey, commandant and organizer of the tribal irregulars. We also captured the Turkish headquarters' flag and hand grenade depots.

In the capture of Gumukshaneh, in the environs of which are abandoned silver mines, we took a number of prisoners, two guns and camp tents. Northeast of Kelkid-Chiftlik we took the offensive and captured seven officers and 120 men. Prisoners are still coming in.

On the previous day, in the same region, we captured two field hospitals belonging to the fifth corps of the Turkish army, with their staffs and patients, among the latter being the commander of the ninetieth regiment.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Monday—An official communique states that in the Posina line and Sette Comuni plateau the pressure of the Italian infantry continued and the Bersaglieri advanced on the slopes of Monte Zebio, capturing trenches, 120 prisoners and a machine gun.

In the Dolomites between the heads of Trevisol and Cison valleys the Italian troops took the strong positions of Mounts Cavalazza and Colbricon, capturing 142 prisoners, two guns, trench mortars and arms and ammunition.

REPORTS MADE OF VISITS TO GERMAN CAMPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Further reports of visits by officials of the American embassy in Berlin to prisoner of war camps are published. One report refers to an order dated March 16, and signed by the commandant of Wittenberg camp which appeared on the notice board of Muckenbergs working camp, stating: Notice is hereby given that on refusal to work, the guards have been directed in future, if occasion arises, to make use of their weapons.

This was quoted by a German N. C. O. when asked by the Americans why a German guard had struck a prisoner of war.

A paragraph of another order posted in a guardhouse stated that guards are specially enjoined energetically to keep prisoners at work. Should the attitude of prisoners demand the use of weapons these should be employed without regard to consequences. In the first place the bayonet only is to be employed. This order was signed by a German N. C. O. in charge of working camps.

In acknowledgment of the reports of the foreign secretary notes that the nature of the work at certain camps appears to be somewhat closely connected with the operations of the war; that visitors were not permitted to see the men at work at any of the industrial establishments, and makes other comments.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., F. R. S., D. Sc., who passed away yesterday has been for many years a prominent figure in the world of natural science. He was educated at Glasgow Academy and University and at Tubingen University. He was principal of University College, Bristol, from 1881 to 1887, and professor of chemistry in University College, London, from 1887 to 1913. In this latter year he became professor emeritus. He is the author of several important textbooks and of numerous papers.

PRESIDENT EULOGIZES INDIANA POET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today paid a high tribute to the memory of James Whitcomb Riley, who passed away on Saturday. In a telegram to Henry Eitel of Indianapolis, he wrote:

"With his departure a notable figure passes out of the nation's life; a man who imparted joyful pleasure and a thoughtful view of many things that other men would have missed. I am sure I am speaking the feelings of the whole country in expressing my own sense of loss."

PREPAREDNESS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION URGED

Vermont Senator Advocates Passage of Measure for Efficiency in Economic Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vocational education of the American boy and girl was urged upon the Senate today by Senator Carroll S. Page of Vermont, as an essential part of the preparedness program. He advocated passage at this session, the bill, similar to the one he has introduced in several congresses, prepared by the vocational education commission, which President Wilson appointed. Senator Page is known in Congress as the principal champion of federal aid in vocational education.

"If in all our great plans for preparedness," he said, "there is any one measure more essential than preparedness of the American boy for efficiency in the economic battle to be fought at the close of the European war, I do not know what that measure is."

Only two boys in 100, said Senator Page, get a college education, and this bill is to help the other 98. The first year the bill would appropriate \$1,700,000, which would be increased ultimately until it would reach \$7,200,000 a year, an annual per capita tax of seven cents.

The senator called attention to the shrinkage of New England farm acreage in 60 years from 12,215,277 acres to 7,112,098 acres. "We must relieve the crowded conditions in the cities," he said, "by keeping our boys and girls on the farm, and we can't keep them there unless we so educate them that farm life is both profitable and pleasant—pleasant largely because profitable." He made a plea for home economics education for girls.

MORE EFFICIENT METHODS URGED FOR BAY STATE

(Continued from page one)

may be realized from these sales will aid materially in carrying out the improvements recommended.

The commission should call to the attention of the company the lack of revenue from the operation of the various parks over which it has ownership and control, say the remonstrants' attorneys. "In this connection it is further noted," says the brief, "that the views advanced by the general manager, Robert S. Goff, that it costs the company nothing in the way of taxes to carry real estate because it results in a corresponding decrease of another form of taxation is not shared by Patrick R. Sullivan, the president, who gave as one of the reasons for the poor financial condition of the company the constantly increasing valuations and tax rates on all classes of the company's property in the various municipalities. Nor is such a theory consistent with the taxation laws of this commonwealth."

It is recommended that the company eliminate unnecessary "white spots" and so increase speed between terminals. "If the public," say the attorneys, "is not educated to the fact that too many white spots are a nuisance instead of a benefit, it will learn it quickly enough when given the opportunity."

The remonstrants venture to hope that the attitude adopted and disclosed by some of the officials of the company to the effect that they have always done

and are now doing as well as they could hope to with the means at their disposal, and that there is little or nothing in any of the recommendations for improving the service that have been evolved as the result of these hearings may upon more mature reflection be materially modified, with a resulting benefit to both the company and its patrons.

"No attention is paid here to the inequalities in fare zones which tend to make rides hitherto costing five cents, hereafter cost 12 cents. The storm of indignation thus aroused has apparently had its effect upon the company and the expressed willingness of the latter to abandon the proposed changes in such cases will, it is presumed, receive due consideration."

"It is held that the company has not sustained the burden of proof that the increase in rates asked for is necessary in order to obtain compensation for the service rendered. Further, it is stated that the company has not shown affirmatively that the capital on which it seeks a revenue represents honest and prudent investment."

The company, it is held, has not shown affirmatively that it has operated its system and plant with a fair degree of efficiency, and in a manner calculated to produce good average results both to itself and in service to the public. The company, it is urged, has not shown that 7 per cent is a fair and reasonable return on its investment.

"The company," continues the brief, "has not shown with even approximate accuracy what its investment is."

"The company has not proved affirmatively its contention that an increased fare as proposed will result in an increased revenue."

The commission is requested to rule "that the schedule of changes and increased fares, of which notice has been given by the Bay State and which is the subject of investigation in this case, is not approved in whole or in part."

In conclusion, the brief states that the commonwealth in permitting the consolidation of the various railways which now constitute the Bay State street railway system, and in its laws applicable to the establishment and operation of street railways generally, has conferred on the company special privileges which it has withheld from every other of its citizens or corporations engaged in the same line of business.

The state has granted to the company, it is said, what are practically perpetual rights in the public streets for transporting passengers and freight. Necessity, it is held, has not required the officers and management to be economical and efficient in their operation with the same care and concern less favored citizens engaged in private business find themselves obliged to do.

The remonstrants, closes the brief, have adopted as a rule that honest and reasonably prudent investment is entitled to a fair and reasonable return, "but they refuse to gloss over the acts of the management of the company . . . by the characterization of being simply instances of poor judgment."

"The men charged with the management of the company are trustees for the public as well as for the investors, but in the exercise of the power and privileges of their office they have manifested such disregard of the rights of the public they serve and of the commonwealth to which they owe their franchise, that it is without parallel in the history of street railway manipulations in Massachusetts and would not be overlooked or forgiven by any tribunal called to deal with fiduciary relations."

In their brief the remonstrants cite the cases of 18 different roads which George W. Bishop, chief inspector of the public service commission, classified as built for

speculative purposes, but which are now parts of the Bay State system. The total capitalization of these roads is set at \$7,617,887, the total mileage at 260,729 and the average capitalization per mile of track at \$29,353.29.

Sixteen roads which President Sullivan classified as built for speculative purposes are mentioned, together with four additional roads which Mr. Sullivan classified as questionable. The capitalization of the 16 roads was \$5,239,173; their mileage was 242,641; the total capitalization per mile of track was \$355,233.

Of the four questionable roads, the total capitalization was \$3,480,283; their mileage was 74,504; the total capitalization per mile of track was \$161,842. For the 20 roads the average capitalization per mile of track owned was \$25,853.

Mr. Wadleigh, city solicitor, told the commission, in opening his oral argument that the remonstrants were united "in grievance." He said the apparent purpose of the Bay State in filing a new schedule is to reestablish a "moribund credit."

"The company," he declared, "says it has liabilities and debts to the amount of over \$48,000,000. Then, on the other hand, they say, 'We have to show some \$43,000,000 in property which we have allowed to depreciate until it is now worth some \$30,000,000.'"

Mr. Wadleigh said he believed the real purpose of the company in the case is very different from that mentioned. "The sins of the street railway promoters," said the attorney, "must be visited upon their successors and not upon the public."

The changes proposed by the company cover a general increase from five to six cents as a single cash fare over all lines; the sale for 50 cents of nine tickets, which shall be receivable for fare in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Salem, Lynn, Saugus, Revere, Chelsea, Malden, Everett, Melrose, Swampscott, Boston, Quincy, Brockton and Fall River; the modification of certain existing and introduction of certain new fare zones; the modification of transfer privileges; and the withdrawal of reduced fare tickets other than those of school children.

The proposed changes, by order of the commission, are not to take effect until Sept. 1. The evidence was concluded on July 7, this being the fifty-sixth day on which hearings were held.

At the hearings the company presented in evidence the physical valuation based on its plant existing in 1914, purporting to show that it had in 1914 property representing an original investment of \$42,211,811 (estimating land, however, at its present worth).

To this it has added an allowance or estimate of \$1,423,553 for working capital. On the total of \$43,635,365 the company claims and asks a net revenue of 7 per cent and offered evidence purporting to show that its new schedules are designed to produce this.

The remonstrants, who include most of the cities and towns in which the Bay State operates, together with civic organizations and individuals, traversed the company's claims, both as to the amount of investment and as to the revenue to which it is entitled, as well as the probable result of the operation of the proposed schedules if the same become effective.

G. A. R. 1917 CONVENTION

J. Payson Bradley, past department commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R., today asked Mayor Curley's aid in bringing the 1917 convention of the national G. A. R. to Boston. The mayor promised to send a letter to the 1916 convention in Kansas City next September, or if necessary to go before the convention in person and advocate Boston as the next meeting place.

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MAJOR-GEN. GORGAS HONORED AT PANAMA

PANAMA, C. Z.—Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the United States army, who has been touring South America, has returned here. A public reception was given in his honor Sunday by Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding, acting Governor of the zone.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN WARSAW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss papers publish some details of a tramway strike that took place in Warsaw recently. The tramway administration appointed a military director to act for them, and he made a proposal to the men. As work was not resumed, however, 200 employees were arrested, and when a strike began to threaten at the waterworks a proclamation was posted up announcing that any workman who left his post would be taken to Germany as a prisoner of war and made to do hard labor.

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LEADING PARTIES IN NEBRASKA TO MEET TOMORROW

Neither Republicans Nor Democrats Likely to Favor Prohibition Planks in Their State Platforms—The Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Both Democrats and Republicans in Nebraska are ready for their state conventions, which will be held tomorrow, the former at Hastings and the latter at Lincoln.

Gubernatorial candidates were selected at the primaries on April 18, the Democrats choosing Keith Neville, who was endorsed by those who believe in licensing the sale of liquor, while the Republicans nominated Judge Abraham L. Sutton, an avowed advocate of prohibition. The constitutional amendment for prohibition, which comes before the people in November is expected to be one of the leading issues in the state campaign.

The Republicans are more united in support of prohibition and on other state questions than the Democrats, and for this reason the convention at Hastings is arousing more interest than that at Lincoln.

The division over liquor selling and the failure of the party to send William Jennings Bryan to the national convention at St. Louis as a regular delegate are expected to be factors in the Democratic convention and in the adoption of the platform, especially as Mr. Bryan and his brother, Charles W. Bryan, who was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination, have been stumping the state in behalf of a prohibition plank. Both of them declare that they will not support any candidate who is opposed to prohibition. In this effort to obtain an endorsement of prohibition the Bryans have been opposed by United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who defeated Ignatius J. Dunn for the party nomination for senator and who supported Mr. Neville for Governor.

W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, a supporter of Mr. Bryan, and chairman of the state committee, has refused to continue in that position, and the license element are supporting A. P. Sprague of York for the state leadership. The same element is in favor of M. L. Corey of Clay Center for temporary chairman of the convention.

Judge Sutton won his nomination after a close contest with S. R. McKelvie, editor of a farm magazine in Lincoln, while the party selected John L. Kennedy of Omaha as its candidate for senator against Senator G. M. Hitchcock. No effort will be made by the Republicans to insert a prohibition plank in the platform on Tuesday, it being held that the attitude of Judge Sutton is sufficiently clear to make such a plank superfluous.

Democratic Weekly Appears

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first issue of the Bulletin, a weekly news sheet printed by the national Democratic committee, appeared Sunday. It contained reading matter designed for the conversion of Progressives to the Democratic cause. The leading article contained a review of the revolt in many states against efforts to deliver the Progressive vote to the Republican candidate. One column was devoted to George W. Perkins. A number of passages from his letters were cited, in which he had denounced the Republican party and asserted that it was further away from Progressive ideals than the Democrats were.

Maine Senatorial Contest

PORTLAND, Me.—A short but sharp contest on the Republican side ends at the polls today, when candidates will be nominated to contest at the election Sept. 11 to succeed United States Senator Edwin C. Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh's term would have expired March 4, 1919. The Republican contestants are former Gov. Bert M. Fernald of Poland and Congressman Frank E. Guernsey of Dover. The Democratic candidate is Prof. Kenneth C. M. Sills, dean of Bowdoin College, and he has no opposition.

A. B. C. ALLIANCE PROMOTER PRAISED

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian diplomat, who will leave here today for Rio Janeiro, after an extended visit in which he advocated a diplomatic and economic union of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, is referred to in most cordial terms by the newspapers.

La Prensa points out the great significance of his visits, and accepts his idea regarding a union between these countries, but recommends that it be extended to all the South American republics.

SAN FRANCISCO BOMB EXPLOSION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The identity of the person who planted a bomb which killed six persons and injured two scores of spectators of San Francisco's preparedness parade Saturday remains unknown. An known anarchists are under close surveillance. A conference of all the heads of departments of the city and state police system was held Sunday, at which plans were formulated for the search. Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco has offered a reward of \$5000 for the capture of the criminal.

NEW HIGHWAY INSPECTORS

Beginning today the force of field inspectors of the Massachusetts state highway commission will be increased from eight to 14.

NEEDHAM EXHIBIT TO INCLUDE PIGEON SHOW

One of the interesting features of the Needham exhibit show, scheduled for Oct. 11 and 12, will be the pigeon exhibit, made up of some of the world's prize birds. Needham is the pigeon center of the United States, according to F. W. Gorse, chairman of the committee on pigeons, poultry and pet animals, and is said to have won more prizes in the Boston show, which exhibits some 2500 birds, than any town or city in the country. Needham's fame as a pigeon center is well known abroad, says Mr. Gorse, who a few years ago took the Coronation prize with his birds at the Crystal Palace in London.

S. H. Wragg, chairman in charge of real estate and clean-up work, will shortly bring before his committee the matter of cash prizes for the best kept homes at the time of the exhibit. Classes in this contest may be determined according to the assessed valuation.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, LL. D., is well known as a writer of novels which are not restricted in their appeal by any means to the schoolboy class of society, although his works are read by that class almost as much as those of any writer. It is not so well known, by these youthful readers, that Sir Arthur has traveled extensively in the Arctic regions and on the west coast of Africa. While absorbed in the adventures of Sir Arthur's literary creation, Sherlock Holmes, of Brigadier Gerard, the romantic hussar of the Napoleonic period, and of Rodney Stone and his naval circle, they perhaps forget that Sir Arthur has written a very popular short history of the South African war from the strategical side. Since the outbreak of war, Sir Arthur has devoted his talents to writing a pamphlet on the causes of the great struggle, which has been distributed in 12 different translations. Now he has gone to the Italian front and is shedding light on a portion of the battle-front about which not too many details have arrived in England. His is not the only case where the services of an author have been enlisted to disperse the mists of rumor and to give credit where it is due, for Rudyard Kipling also has devoted his talents to the task of writing up the records of the submarine service.

Charles Lyon Chandler, Harvard, 1905, of the Southern railway, who is to be leader of the party of business men soon to visit Brazil to advance trade relations between that country and the United States, specialized, while in the university, in history, economics and international law. On graduation he entered the consular, and later the diplomatic, service of the United States, and, in the course of time, found his official way to Buenos Aires, where he not only attended to his official duties but also studied in the leading university and enlarged his acquaintance with men of affairs. Later he was called back to Washington and attached to the department of state as an adviser on South American affairs. In this capacity, and as a promoter and shaper of the recent Pan-American conferences, he has excellently served his country and his time. He is now an expert adviser of a railway that is cooperating with producers and exporters to develop South and Central American business.

William Cameron Forbes, who is to be chairman of the National Hughes Alliance, is a former governor-general of the Philippines, now engaged in large financial affairs, and is a resident of Boston. He is a grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson and of John S. Forbes, each of them remarkable men of their generation as patriots and pioneers. Emerson in the field of thought and Forbes in the field of action and promotion of trading and transportation enterprises. Young Forbes went to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1892. He then served for a while with a Boston banking house, and later with a famous firm of construction engineers as financial adviser. Summoned to drop his personal interests for a season and serve his country as a governor of a distant dependency, he went out to Manila in 1904, and for four years was a member of the commission, with special supervision of the departments of commerce and police. Then he served a year as Vice-Governor, and then for four years as Governor-General.

Robert Bacon, former ambassador of the United States to France, and for a time secretary of state, and now one of the fellows of the Harvard University, is now in the border region of the United States next to Mexico on a tour of investigation, studying conditions of equipment, maintenance and use of the national guard and regulars. Mr. Bacon's experience in promoting and supervising relief work, since the war began in Europe, have qualified him for study of certain phases of the mobilization problem; and what he will have to say upon his return north will be awaited with interest. Mr. Bacon is a banker, and at one time was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York city. He is free enough from the routine of his duties as a financier to set out on special missions of consequence, as for instance his tour of South America in the interests of Pan-American amity, and now this trip to the border.

COLONIAL SOCIETY PICNIC

Under the auspices of the American Society of Colonial Families about 200 members of various New England families of colonial descent will join in a picnic at Pine Banks park, Malden, on July 29. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Paddock, president of the society; George F. Washburn, C. H. Bangs, George W. Coleman and George B. Gallup.

PROHIBITION AIDED BY WAR, LEADER CLAIMS

William Shaw Says What Years of Agitation Failed to Do One Year of War Accomplished—Candidates to Meet Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the judgment of Prohibition leaders, passing through Chicago, the Prohibition party in its convention took a great step forwards in candidates, platform and morale. Marked enthusiasm, growing out of this conviction, attended the reception to former Governor Hanly and Ira D. Landrith, the party's presidential and vice-presidential nominees, given here Saturday morning.

A comprehensive estimate of the significance of the convention just closed was given The Christian Science Monitor by William Shaw of Boston, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and Prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1915. Mr. Shaw said:

"The Prohibition national convention was dynamic with moral enthusiasm and spiritual exaltation. It was the heart of the common people finding expression. The great and mighty, as the world counts greatness, were absent. It was a demonstration of the truth of the Scriptures, that God often selects the weak things to confound the mighty and the foolish things the wise.

"Prohibition, like every other great cause, started among the common people, was advocated by those who in the eyes of the world were weak and insignificant; but, like every other truth, it was bound to have its day. That day has dawned. It came in with the thunder clash of war. What years of agitation had not been able to do, one year of war accomplished. The use of alcohol was recognized as the greatest enemy not only of men, but of nations as well. This fact was voiced by England's great commoner, Lloyd-George, when he said: 'England is fighting three enemies—Germany, Austria and the drink traffic—and the greatest of these is the drink traffic.'

"This, with the pronouncements of science and industry, crystallized the Prohibition national convention. It was different from all previous conventions in its personnel which, while it included the veterans of many campaigns, was largely directed by the younger recruits. Conspicuous among the leaders on the floor were such men as Clarence True Wilson, representing the temperance department of the great Methodist Episcopal church, and Dr. Scanlon representing the temperance commission of the Presbyterian church. The party's standard bearers, former Governor Hanly of Indiana and Dr. Ira Landrith, have labored for years in the Republican and Democratic parties to secure recognition for prohibition, without success. When the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties turned a deaf ear to the appeals of such men as former Governor Foss and others, they convinced men like Mr. Hanly and Mr. Landrith that there was no hope for action from the old parties until the voters had registered their decision in favor of the issue.

"The Prohibition convention, just passed, was different in its purpose from its predecessors. The spirit was not so much a desire for partisan triumph as for victory for a great cause. The party will be different in its plan of campaign. The bitterness of the old days, that estranged workers having different methods, has passed away, and unity has taken its place. The result of all this is that men of independent thought and large ability are allying themselves with the cause and giving to it a leadership unexcelled by any other party.

"It was a convention with the courage of its convictions, not only on the issue of prohibition, but also on other important issues related to it, and essential to the peace and prosperity of our people. It voiced in clear and unmistakable terms the most constructive program for peace and preparedness, for the maintenance of the dignity of our own nation and the recognition of the rights of other nations, for the permanent solution of our trade relations with other nations, and for an efficient administration of our own internal affairs.

"It demonstrated that the Prohibition party is not a party of one idea, but rather, that it had the vision and the courage to grapple with, and offer a solution for the greatest social, moral, economic and political question before the people of the world today. It challenges comparison with any other party appealing for the suffrage of the American people in the character of its platform and the personality of its candidates. It places before the citizens of our own country an opportunity to vote their convictions without fear that any vital interest that has to do with the welfare of our people will suffer. It uttered no word of criticism against the character or ability of rival candidates but it throws down the challenge to all who believe in the national prohibition of the legalized liquor traffic to register their belief in the only effective way, by voting for a party that stands committed to that issue."

The only special resolution passed by the Prohibition national convention was one declaring for medical freedom. The resolution read as follows: "We declare for the medical freedom of the individual to choose for himself the treatment that he desires. This declaration shall not prejudice the power of the government to provide against the spread of disease and to take all necessary steps to in-

sure the physical welfare of the whole people."

A declaration for medical freedom was originally proposed in the committee framing the platform, says Daniel A. Poling. It was moved to insert a word for medical freedom in the church and state plank, but it was objected to as not the place for it. When this stage in the platform discussion was reached, the convention was getting impatient for the document, and it was taken down stairs and read to the delegates before the new declaration for medical freedom could be phrased.

Mr. Poling, the temporary chairman, had planned to move the incorporation of this plank when the platform came up for adoption, but the convention voted the adoption of the document as a whole. Unanimous consent to the incorporation of the plank was objected to by several as opening the way for other measures. Mr. Poling later asked unanimous consent for the adoption of the declaration as a special resolution. The motion was seconded by one of the previous objectors, and passed.

Regarding the convention action on various matters and the platform adopted, Dr. Landrith, vice-presidential candidate, says: "This is not a case where we want to fight other temperance organizations. My attitude is an attitude of good will toward the Anti-Saloon League, church temperance societies and all other temperance organizations. By that same token we are not going to fight the old parties, as such, or their candidates, who are both fine Christian gentlemen. Our position is going to be that it doesn't make much difference which party candidate is to be elected. The country would be safe if either were named. Therefore why should not Democrats and Republicans in each community pair for Prohibition?"

Said Daniel A. Poling, temporary chairman of the convention: "The party has drawn new strength to it and gained confidence and a hope of victory lacking before. It has two excellent candidates known personally throughout the country."

Said Oliver W. Stewart, former national chairman and associate of Mr. Hanly: "In my judgment the outstanding fact of the Prohibition situation today is that with the candidates and platform we can challenge the attention of the country, and that the country is ready for it. Ready in two respects—first in general mental attitude, and secondly, the country knows these candidates. In the last two years the flying squadron took these gentlemen into 287 cities, and altogether in this time they have visited between 400 and 500 places, going into every state. There is not a village in the country in which the inhabitants do not know one or the other

of the candidates personally. It was this fact, that the people of the convention knew the candidates, that determined the nominations."

Former Gov. J. Frank Hanly of Indiana and Ira D. Landrith of Tennessee, nominated for President and Vice-President by the Prohibition party, were tendered a reception by delegates at the Hotel Laskale here Saturday morning. The following statement was given The Christian Science Monitor by Governor Hanly:

"The nomination came to me unsought. I accept it in the spirit in which it was tendered, as an opportunity for important service to a cause upon the altar of which I have already placed all that I have and am."

"The national committee will meet in a few days. Dr. Landrith and myself will meet with them, the campaign will be planned and the campaign committee selected to manage and wage the contest. We mean, so far as possible, to reach the people of every state. Already we are receiving assurances of support from many quarters. Within an hour after the nomination Governor Foss telegraphed from Boston as follows: 'Congratulations upon your nomination. You have a great opportunity to extend the realization of the menace of the liquor traffic to all sections of the country and I wish you success.'

"To that I answered: 'Telegram received. Congratulations gratefully accepted. I would rather you would have nominated instead of myself. The task is tremendous. Its magnitude awes me. I must have your help.'"

Prohibition Notification

Ceremony to Take Place at Mr. Hanly's Home on Aug. 8

CHICAGO, Ill.—Formal notification to J. Frank Hanly of his nomination for the presidency on the Prohibition ticket will take place Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 8, Oliver W. Stewart announces. The notification will be at Mr. Hanly's home in Indianapolis and it may be that Dr. Ira D. Landrith, the vice-presidential nominee, will be informed at the same time and place.

In case Dr. Landrith goes to Indianapolis for the ceremony there will be a union of the two committees on notification. The speech addressed to Mr. Hanly will be made by Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill. Mr. Patton was the permanent chairman of the Prohibition convention. It is probable that the speech to Dr. Landrith will be made by Clarence T. Wilson of Washington, chairman of the Methodist church temperance committee.

The Prohibition national executive

Courtesy

Courtesy is a coin of which the more we spend the more we receive.

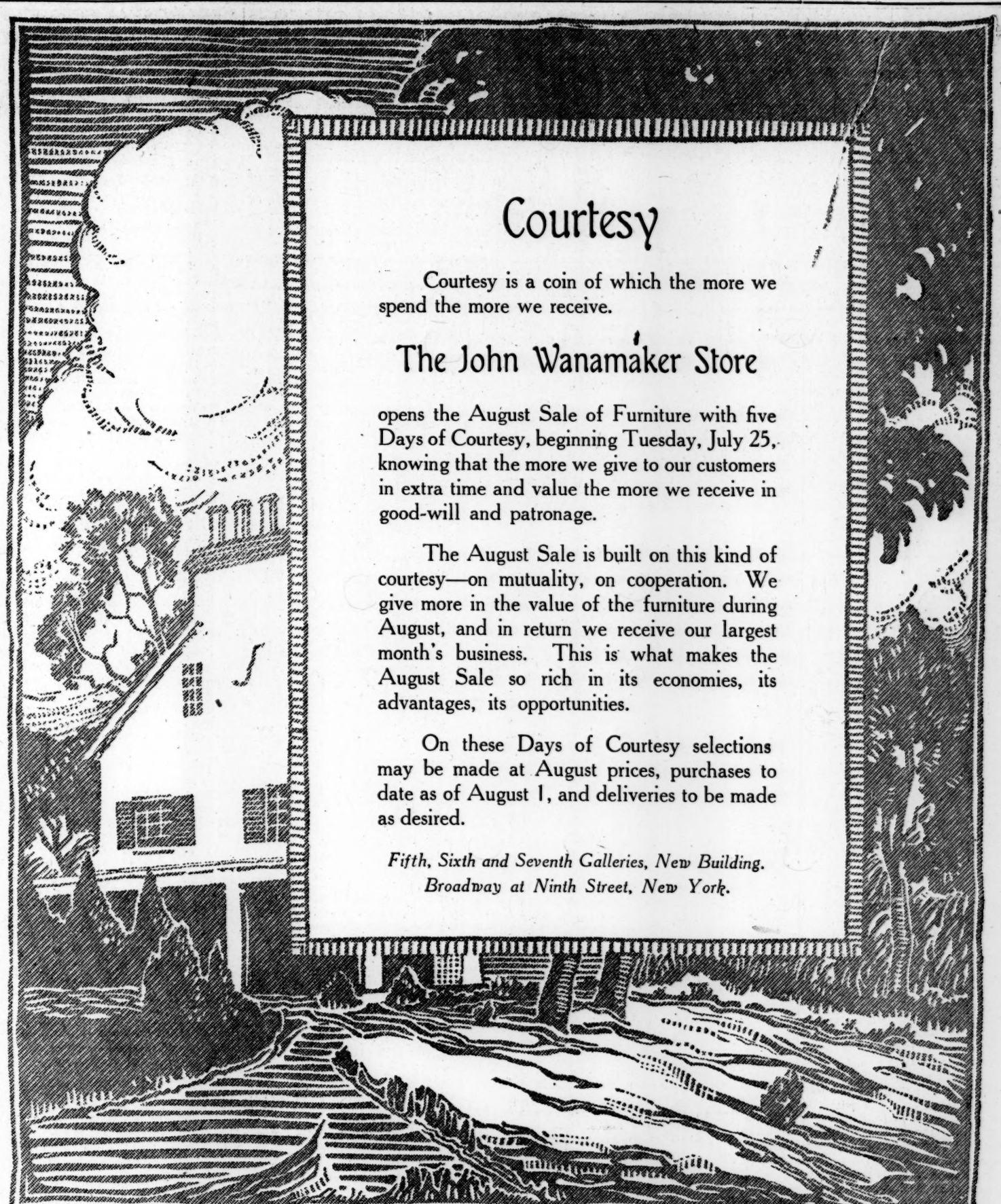
The John Wanamaker Store

opens the August Sale of Furniture with five Days of Courtesy, beginning Tuesday, July 25, knowing that the more we give to our customers in extra time and value the more we receive in good-will and patronage.

The August Sale is built on this kind of courtesy—on mutuality, on cooperation. We give more in the value of the furniture during August, and in return we receive our largest month's business. This is what makes the August Sale so rich in its economies, its advantages, its opportunities.

On these Days of Courtesy selections may be made at August prices, purchases to date as of August 1, and deliveries to be made as desired.

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Galleries, New Building.
Broadway at Ninth Street, New York.



WARDEN OSBORNE TALKS TO NEW JERSEY CONVICTS

TRENTON, N. J.—Thomas Mott Osborne, reinstated warden of Sing Sing prison, appeared before 1200 convicts at the New Jersey state prison Sunday and was given a hearty welcome. Every convict in the prison knew Mr. Osborne by reputation, if not personally, and he was given a hearty welcome. There were calls of "Hello, Tom Brown" and "Warden Osborne" as he entered the chapel to speak.

Many persons interested in welfare and reform work were attracted by the visit of Mr. Osborne. Naval Officer and Mrs. H. Otto Wittgen were most interested. Mrs. Wittgen is a member of the board of managers of the woman's reformatory at Clinton. Her husband is the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mrs. Washington A. Roebing of this city, State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Richard Stockton, Chief of Police Cleary, Judge Erwin E. Marshall and several other state and city officials were also in attendance.

The warden made himself popular with his hearers. He told them that he knew what it was to be "framed up." This was taken to refer to his late experience before a trial court and jury. He told the convicts of his experience in prison and of breaking rules in order to be sent to the "cooler" and also referred to the beginning of the Mutual Welfare League.

In reference to Head Keeper Hughes, Warden Osborne told the prisoners that they would find him "square." Then he told the convicts that it lay entirely, almost so at least, with them whether they would receive good treatment or not and whether they would lead better lives when their terms are over. The secret of the whole matter, he said, is to make the men feel the necessity of responsibility.

New Englanders Delight

in Desserts made with Sea Moss Farine. The "Sea flavor" is liked by all. Wholesome, tasty puddings easily made. Delicious Blanc Mange, Jellies, Custards quickly prepared. Makes delicate, delicious food for the most fastidious; recommended by cooking experts.

25c. at Grocers or by mail direct. SAMPLES AND RECIPES FREE.

LYON MFG. CO., 7 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADMIRAL POND AT NEW POST SAN DOMINGO, Haiti.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis, with Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond on board, arrived here this morning. Quiet prevails in the republic.

HARVEST HANDS WANTED BY THE IOWA FARMERS

Efforts to Provide Against Labor Shortage—Falling Off in Hands Said to Be Due to War and Liking for City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—In the face of indications of a grain crop that promises to equal and may exceed the best records of former years, Iowa is considering the prospect of obtaining sufficient help at the harvest time. The outlook does not indicate an actual labor scarcity, but the farmers believe that they will have difficulty in obtaining a full force of harvest hands, especially in the last of July, when the oats and winter wheat are gathered.

A number of abnormal conditions seem to combine to bring about a shortage of harvest hands. S. Larimer of Des Moines, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe railroad in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, has returned from a tour of Kansas, where he had charge of one of the eastern troop trains from Kansas City to the Mexican border. He gave considerable personal attention to the crop and labor conditions. He is authority for the statement that the reports of a shortage of Kansas harvest hands amounting to over 25,000 people are not exaggerated. Laborers are paid from \$1.75 to \$4.50 per day with board and in many cases the high priced skilled laborers are not available at any figure. This is true of binders in the wheat fields. Laborers begin work in Oklahoma and follow the harvest through the different states to the Canadian border. There fore under ordinary conditions, a shortage of harvest hands in Oklahoma or Kansas means a shortage in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Montana and other middle West states. In other words the large grain producers do not depend altogether upon their respective states for labor, but they depend upon adjoining states and particularly upon the perennating hands who follow the harvesting and threshing outfits from state to state. Hundreds of the traveling harvesters drop out for one reason and another before the Dakotas and Montana are reached, and these states have to enlist thousands of fresh workers.

The small grain in Iowa will not be ready until the last of July, the season here being two weeks later than usual. The farmer can take his time harvesting the corn, which is the big crop in this state, but the small grains have to be harvested during the ripening period of two or three weeks, in order to get them out of the way. Iowa has a marked shortage of men within her own borders this year. This difficulty, it is already apparent, will be accentuated by the shortage of outside help, as outlined. Different reasons are given for the shortage, but the dominant reason is the European war.

In former years fresh immigrants have been depended on to a large extent to keep the farm labor supply at the normal. Holland was one of the countries which supplied a large share of this help. The other European countries which supplied western farmers with fresh help are at war, and the young men have been pressed into military service. Holland is on a war footing, and the men who are not in the field are unable to emigrate to this country.

Holland in former years has been an agricultural recruiting station for certain parts of Iowa. The native Hollander hired out to a western farmer until he learned American methods of farming and secured a working knowledge of the language. Then he rented a farm here, and in a few years he had accumulated sufficient money to make the first payment upon his own property. These agricultural recruits have been cut off by the war.

There is a large demand for labor in the larger cities of the state. Des Moines affords an excellent illustration of the conditions which prevail in other Iowa cities. There is more than the usual number of heavier type of buildings under construction in the city. A new city regime is spending large sums upon city streets and other public improvements. The street car company has been at work for weeks relaying tracks for heavier cars and double tracking and relooping downtown terminal lines. These are a few of the city improvements which have made heavy drafts on skilled and unskilled labor that usually goes into the harvest fields during July and August, when work is slack.

Farmers have planted larger acreages this year than usual. This is partly to make up for losses sustained by poor crops last year and partly in the expectation of bigger demand and better prices for oats, wheat, rye and barley. This has required more help during the planting and growing season, and there has not been the customary spring exodus of farm boys from the country to the city. Better prices for farm labor prevail, and a somewhat larger percentage of the help is staying home, but the large demand for laborers in the city where alluring prices are found in all lines, is a temptation which a considerable army of country boys finds unable to resist. The need of farm help was reflected recently during the Mexican crisis, when the state militia was being mustered into the federal service. The Iowa cavalry is made up almost entirely of farm boys. Nearly 150 refused to take the federal oath for three years' service in the United States army. This left the cavalry department of Iowa one squadron short. The men gave as their reasons for refusing to take the oath that they were needed on the farms.

Some of them admitted that \$40 a month on the farm appealed to them more than \$13 in the army. While a mercenary reason was given for refusing the oath, it is generally understood that the pressure for farm help was really the moving influence. Some of these troopers were renters, and not a few of them owned farms which they had to work almost alone.

In 1914, which was an abnormal year, Iowa raised 363,857,500 bushels of corn, 172,696,000 bushels of oats, 16,000,000 bushels of spring and winter wheat, 11,400,000 bushels of barley and 1,369,000 bushels of rye.

EDITORS' VIEWS

The Campaign and Crops

NEW YORK EVENING POST.—In a campaign year there is double reason for watching crop reports, and though thanks to our extraordinary activity in industry—the unfavorable forecast of June had no effect on exchanges, the Democrats may well take comfort in the significant improvement noted in the July statement. With weather of a normal sort, that improvement should be sustained. The winter and spring, with drought generally followed by excessive rains, had seemed to presage a poor harvest in all grains, but recovery of the ground lost has been steady. The total wheat yield promised has risen by almost 50,000,000 bushels, or to 759,000,000 bushels, which is, of course, much less than in the last two extraordinary years, but which is still as large as that of 1913. The promised yield of oats is 62,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, or a total of over 1,300,000,000 bushels—making it likely that we shall keep above the ten years' average. As for corn, the present outlook is for 2,506,000,000 bushels, which would still be a large crop. The United States may be many years in equalling the phenomenal harvest of 1915, and yet take pride in its agricultural output. Meanwhile, European crop agencies predict a world-wide shortage in wheat production, with a consequent continuance of high prices for all cereals.

An Aid to Military Efficiency

PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—The slowness with which the national guard is recruited to war strength is a new reminder that every source of its unpopularity should be removed. One of these is its inability to strike duty. So long as the militia may be called upon to interfere in conflicts between labor and capital, it will be shunned by union labor, and also by men of other classes who would be glad to become soldiers but who have a repugnance for police duty. Workingmen are no less loyal than other citizens and would readily swell the ranks of the national guard were they freed from the risk of being called to aid one party to a controversy in which their sympathies are with the other party.

The means are simple. Each state should organize a semi-military constabulary to deal with all civil disturbances of less gravity than an armed insurrection. Such a force would be sufficient to keep order in any ordinary strike. It would do far better than the national guard, for in Pennsylvania the constabulary has been proved a useful instrument of conciliation and in preventing disorder. It could have among its members men of high ability as detectives who could be employed to run down dangerous criminals, when assigned by the government to assist a sheriff. Many criminals escape through lack of ability or diligence on the part of sheriffs or constables.

Were the national guard to become a purely military force, it would stand higher in public estimation and would attract many more recruits than is now the case, when it is a cross between a military and a police force.

A Romany Revolution

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—With elevators in the pyramid of Cheops and an auto bus line running to Mecca, we are prepared to hear, and we do, from Kansas, that the gypsies have abandoned their ancient friend, the horse, in favor of the gasoline wagon. A photograph shows a Romany band in a high-power truck, the sides of which are emblazoned with the garish colors loved by the nomads, while the chief and a part of his family are seen in a handsome seven-passenger touring car. From time immemorial the gypsy and his horse have been inseparable. It was his means of locomotion and his medium of exchange, but now, we presume, he will swap cars instead of horses, and woe to the man at the other end of the bargain. A Romany in a runabout!

CAUTION URGED ON MINIMUM WAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Civic Federation's minimum wage commission, in announcing Sunday night the result of its study for months past, says that it seems for the present the part of wisdom for all the states not having minimum wage laws, to watch those which have enacted such statutes for a reasonable period before adopting similar legislation.

The commission will continue its inquiry for another year. It endorsed a suggestion that a joint investigation of the question be conducted by the United States departments of labor and commerce.

A statement said: "The results of the first year's experimentation with minimum wage determinations in this country, according to records submitted by employers, show that no jeopardizing burden has as yet been thrown upon business. They further give evidence of some substantial gains in wage rates and earnings. The results also show a decrease in the number of women employed, somewhat in excess of the decrease in the amount of business done and also in excess of the decrease in number of men employed."

PUNAHOU GIVES A PAGEANT AND GETS BIG GIFTS

Picturesque Presentation of Historic Episodes in Celebration of Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the College

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaii's political, educational, social and religious conditions as they have existed in a period beginning more than 100 years ago and ending with the present day, were reviewed in a realistic pageant held in connection with the celebration in Honolulu of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Oahu College, better known as Punahou.

The legendary history of the school, which is a fine and completely equipped institution, centers about Kapunahou, or "The New Spring," founded by Kane.

Shortly following the arrival in Honolulu in 1820 of the pioneer missionaries, New Englanders who sailed away from Boston, Mass., at the instance of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, Boki, then a high priest, gave the lands of Kapunahou to the Hawaiian mission. Owing to the fact that the children of the missionaries had to be sent back to the United States to receive their education, it was decided by the mission fathers and mothers to establish a school in Honolulu for their children. This school, known today as Oahu College, was erected on the lands of Kapunahou.

That was 75 years ago. The Rev. Daniel Dole, father of the Hon. Sanford Ballard Dole, former judge of the local United States court and first governor of the territory, was selected as the first principal of Punahou.

It was a review of these various events which formed the nucleus of the pageant. Alexander Field, the school's large athletic stadium, was used as a stage, the high hills and luxuriant foliage surrounding the school forming an ideal background.

The pageant opened with a procession, which included the president of the school, Arthur F. Griffiths; several local distinguished persons, among them Judge Dole and the Hon. Walter F. Frear, former Governor; members of the faculty; Armin Otto Deuschner, professor of astronomy and dean of the graduate school at the University of California; and William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at Yale University.

Several hundred persons, all having had some connection with the school, took part in the pageant. The enactment of the earlier episodes in the career of the school were especially picturesque, those taking part being garbed in the colorful costumes worn by the Hawaiians more than a century ago. Of special interest were the episodes depicting resistance at Punahou. A model of Old School hall, the adobe structure which formed the first building of the institution, and which is still standing, formed part of the setting.

Honolulu's first tramcar, the old mission bus and the legendary seat upon which King Kamehameha rode, all were reproduced so that the pageant might be as historically correct as possible. Judges, attorneys and business men donned high hats and frock coats to represent the earlier missionaries. Hundreds of Hawaiian boys and girls, garbed in "malu" and tapa dresses, portrayed the class of people with which the missionaries worked.

The pageant closed with a procession of members of the various graduating classes. The procession over, the students of the school marched on to the field and formed a great Punahou pennant in colors of buff and blue.

On the day following the pageant, the various Punahou families gathered on the campus and watched former graduates play the ancient games of Punahou. At the conclusion of the celebration it was announced that Punahou is to receive on account of its endowment fund more than \$300,000, including one gift of \$75,000 from a Honolulu resident, who thought it appropriate to contribute \$1000 for each year of the school's existence.

Punahou today occupies several acres of land, has more than 12 modern buildings and an extensive athletic field. It is accredited to all of the large mainland colleges, and each year graduates from the academic department between 30 and 40 students.

NEW MARCHING SHOE INVENTION OF OFFICER

MANILA, P. I.—An invention which may revolutionize the shoe industry has been completed by Capt. Carl Rydell, instructor of navigation, Manila nautical school, who has applied for a patent on a new detachable marching and working shoe, says the Manila Times.

The shoe has been made to allow the sole to be easily removed when worn out and replaced by a new one, carried in reserve. The bottom of the shoe is made of a light metal frame of sufficient strength to retain the shape of the shoe. This frame is provided with a slide attachment by which the leather sole is attached or removed from the shoe.

READING TAX RATE \$20.60
READING, Mass.—The assessors announce the tax rate this year as \$20.60, an advance of 10 cents over last year's rate. Real estate is valued at \$6,674,345 and personal property at \$1,581,865, a total of \$8,256,210. Last year the total valuation was \$7,899,765.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE ON MANILA RAILROAD

MANILA, P. I.—In connection with the recent opening of the new line of the Manila railroad from Manila to Hongdagua, the bureau of posts inaugurated a new system of mail service to the southern towns touched by that line, says the Manila Times. Mail cars and railway postal clerks have been placed on the run, and better service is assured. Since the opening of the line, closed mail bags have been interchanged between the various stations, and some delay has resulted. The placing of authorized clerks on the trains will mean that mail will be separated and sorted by them, and more prompt delivery will result.

Hitherto postal clerks have been on the run from Manila to Lucena, and so well has the plan worked that the officials decided that it was advisable to extend the service wherever practicable. With the opening of this line, the railroad installed water service to points in Ambos Camarines, and weekly mail deliveries will be made on the cutter Samar to Mambulao, Paracale and Daet. This service will also affect Boac, and Santa Cruz in Marinduque.

The State House commission is composed of Secretary of State A. P. Langtry, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick. The State House committee of the executive council, with relation to apportionment of rooms in the new wings of the State House, before he leaves on his vacation the last of the week.

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IRRIGATION OF RICE PROVES BEST METHOD

MANILA, P. I.—A successful and practical test in rice culture which has demonstrated the value of irrigation in rice growing with early varieties, has recently been made by the students of the agricultural college at Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. The test was so practical in its nature and so successfully undertaken that the bureau of agriculture authorities think it wise to use it in all farm schools and agricultural schools in which rice culture is studied, says the Manila Times.

A piece of ground was first selected near the academic building and carefully laid out in squares, each containing 100 square meters inside of the dikes. The dikes were strongly built to prevent lakes. Each of several varieties of rice were then planted under similar conditions in two separate squares, side by side. One row of squares was then irrigated and the other row was left to depend entirely upon rainfall for its moisture.

The product, after harvesting and drying, was carefully weighed and the result demonstrated the possibility of getting better crops from irrigated lands.

NEW GOOD ROADS BUILT IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, P. I.—That the amount of roadwork accomplished by the bureau of public works during the past year has been 51 per cent more than that of the previous year, and that most of the new roads have been constructed through territories which are already thickly populated and extensively cultivated, was recently stated in the Manila Times by Ernest J. Westerhouse, director of public works. According to statistical reports compiled at the director's office, more than half of the newly constructed roads have been first class.

There have been 737.6 kilometers of highway constructed during the past year, according to figures given out, making a total of 8201.6 kilometers of roads now in the whole islands, as compared with 7464 kilometers at the end of the fiscal year of 1914. There has been an increase of 503.7, or 20 per cent, in the number of kilometers of first class roads, 57.9 kilometers in second class and 176 kilometers in third class.

PINEAPPLE CANNERS BEGIN ADVERTISING

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Hawaiian pineapple canners have inaugurated an extended advertising campaign in spite of the fact that many of the companies already have sold heavily against the new pack. One of the smaller concerns already has contracted 60 per cent of its 1916 crop. From all quarters comes the news that the demand for Hawaiian pineapples is steadily increasing.

What the packers expect to gain through advertising is a permanent market. They are trying to reach the consumer rather than the jobber and wholesaler, at whose mercy they have been the last two years.

WRONG STORIES SENT OUT ABOUT HAWAII

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Albert P. Taylor, secretary and director of the Hawaii promotion committee, has sent to the leading magazine and publishing houses on the mainland a letter calling their attention to the fact that many of the articles and stories about Hawaii are unintentionally misleading, or incorrect in important particulars. He says many writers unwittingly speak of the Hawaiians collectively as "Kanakas," a slur term which is the same as referring to the Italians as "Dagos" or to the Japanese as "Japs."

MEMPHIS STRIKE ENDS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A strike of street railway employees which began here Saturday afternoon ended Sunday after having tied up all street cars for 24 hours. An agreement was signed providing for recognition of the Carmen's Union, reinstatement of a number of men discharged during the movement for the unionizing of the employees and submission of 12 other demands, including wage increases and readjustment of hours of labor to arbitration.

STATE HOUSE WING CONTROVERSY MAY BE SETTLED SOON

Governor Expected to Arbitrate Differences Between Commission and Council Committee

It is expected that Governor McCall will be able to straighten out the controversy between the State House commission and the State House committee of the executive council, with relation to apportionment of rooms in the new wings of the State House, before he leaves on his vacation the last of the week.

The State House commission is composed of Secretary of State A. P. Langtry, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick. The State House committee of the executive council, with relation to apportionment of rooms in the new wings of the State House, before he leaves on his vacation the last of the week.

The State House commission succeeded the commission of the same name created four years ago and under whose direction the east wing and a portion of the west wing were erected. This commission, of which Mr. Langtry was once a member, engaged an efficiency expert, Ralph M. Comfort, to apportion the rooms of the two wings among the numerous state commissions, which up to the present time have been occupying quarters outside the State House, at an annual cost of \$110,000. The old State House commission was legislated out of office three months ago, and the present one substituted.

The new State House commission soon found that the decisions of Mr. Comfort as to where the different outside commissions should be located, were not agreeable to the officials of those commissions, and for the past two weeks every effort to establish harmony of purpose has been without success.

Under the act creating the state house commission, the expenditure of all funds for the new wings are placed in its charge. Not even a chair or a window cord can be purchased or authorized without approval of the commission. On the other hand the entire State House including the old and new parts are under the direct control of the state house committee of the executive council which can approve or disapprove of any changes or alterations, and assign all quarters, provided such a change, alterations, and assignments are in parts of the building which are considered to be finished.

This has brought about a controversy in which nearly all the outside commissions have become involved and which is affecting those commissions and officials in the old part of the state house which had been ordered to move.

For instance, the department of the secretary of state was ordered to prepare to transfer its staff and documents to rooms in the west wing assigned by Mr. Comfort, Secretary of State Langtry at once objected, claiming that such a change would involve the state in an expense at the very start of \$50,000 for under the law all state documents have to be enclosed in fireproof cabinets which would have to be built.

Frank H. Pope, supervisor of loan agencies, who has an office on the second floor of the west wing, was ordered to the basement floor of the so-called Bulfinch front, but he claimed that this was the second suite of offices which had been assigned to him, and that he did not intend to move until it found which suite was to be his official quarters.

Mr. Comfort planned to have the entire force in the executive offices, including Governor McCall himself, occupy apartments in the new west wing, but Governor McCall vetoed the order.

The situation is somewhat complicated because of the fact that the old commission planned quarters in the State House for the supreme court, but when the matter for the transfer of the highest court in the state from its old quarters in the Suffolk county court house, where it has domiciled for many years, came up before the Legislature, the bill was defeated, so that the space had to be reapportioned.

STANDARD PRICE SYSTEM FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edmond A. Whittier, secretary-treasurer of the American Fair Trade League, says that only one small local labor organization has taken action against the Stephens bill for the standard price system. He says:

"The idea on which labor organizations are founded is identical with that underlying the standard price measure. The former seek to standardize the prices of labor and the latter seeks to standardize the prices of identified products of labor. The members of labor organizations are well aware that stable reproduction and stable markets spell steady employment at satisfactory wages and that living conditions are vastly better under standard price conditions than otherwise."

MR. ABRAHAM'S INDORSEMENT

Indorsement of Henry Abrahams as the labor candidate for Boston school committee was given by Typographical Union 13 at its meeting in Faneuil hall yesterday. Boston Central Labor Union announces that the Labor day parade this year will be the largest ever held in this city. Yesterday several committees were named to further the plans.

CANADA WANTS FRANCE TO LIFT LOBSTER EMBARGO

Loss of Million Dollar Pack Is Felt in Maritime Provinces—Embargo Unexpected

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) OTTAWA, Ont.—The loss of the French market for canned lobsters is being felt by the fishermen of the maritime provinces, and the government is striving to have the French government remove the embargo.

France formerly took a pack valued at nearly \$1,000,000 and England as much more. The packers have endeavored to show that lobsters are a necessity and not a luxury, and that the cost in France is below the price for an equivalent weight of meat. They point out that the packing and soldering of the cans is done according to the requirements in France, and that lobster is a product of the colonies of Great Britain and the Allies. It is claimed that lobsters are not extras, but constitute a meal, and that if the public is debarred from eating them it would have to buy more meat.

The French embargo was an unexpected blow and came when all preparations had been completed for the 1916 pack. Commitments had been made and a large pack already obtained in some sections, with prices based upon a normal business with France.

TRIAL OF LONGER SCHOOL SESSIONS IN YOUNGSTOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—For the purpose of securing greater use of buildings and of providing accommodations for children who would otherwise be limited to half-day sessions during at least a portion of the school year if not entirely excluded at the usual initiate age, the Youngstown board of education has approved a seven-hour day for elementary schools and a seven and a half hour day for high schools.

The new regulation will become effective at the opening of the fall term in September and will affect a school population of 15,000 children. The innovation was adopted on recommendation of Dr. N. H. Chaney, public-school superintendent, following his recent somewhat careful study of the public schools at Gary, Ind., which are featured by the long-day sessions.

The new system has already been given a trial in one of the elementary schools here and found to operate in a manner entirely satisfactory. It was found possible to accommodate in this building without restricting the opportunities of any child, 600 pupils where capacity enrollment had previously been but slightly over 500. Other than classroom activities are provided for the excess attendance during periods when all the children are in school.

It is expected that adoption of the new plan will save Youngstown more than \$500,000 that otherwise would have been required for early erection of elementary and high school extensions.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF TEXAS COUNTIES

AUSTIN, Tex.—Under the direction of the bureau of economic geology of the University of Texas, a geological map of each county in Texas will be made, showing the geological structures, natural resources, water, formations favorable to oil or gas, building stone, gravel, materials, clays of economic value, gypsum and other minerals of economic value, according to a statement made by Dr. J. A. Udden, head of the bureau says the Dallas News.

Beginning this work, Francis L. Whitney, James P. Nash and T. D. Track have left Austin for Hays county, where they will immediately set to work upon this enterprise. Few of the counties in Texas have been so surveyed, and the undertaking is a gigantic one, and it will take a long period of years to accomplish. According to Dr. Udden, this work must precede any estimate pretending to accuracy of the mineral resources of the state.

Much of the information gathered from this survey will be valueless from an economic standpoint, but with the shifting and development of industries, with the exhaustion of foreign supplies of certain minerals or the cutting off of the same by tariffs, there is no telling just when certain information so gathered will prove of economic importance.

SCHOOL OUTINGS ARE ADVISED FOR CHICAGO CHILDREN

President of Board of Education Would Have Frequent Excursions to Woods and Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Outings of school children with their teachers in the woods ought to be emphasized more than they are, says Jacob Loeb, president of the board of education of Chicago. One reason why they are not, he remarks, is because the teachers themselves do not take advantage of their opportunities.

The subject was called to the attention of the school board by Jens Jensen, president of the Friends of Our Native Landscape. Mr. Jensen's thought met with approval, but the board has been unable to follow his advice to make two annual pilgrimages to the woods each year. Mr. Jensen thus set forth his views to Mr. Loeb:

"The most valuable instructions I received in my boyhood days was from the spring pilgrimages led by my father to the bluffs of the Baltic, and the outings to near-by woods led by my teacher. They have remained fresh in my mind and made life broader and more beautiful; and when I think back to my childhood days and compare them with those of the average boy and girl in our great city, I feel very keenly the disadvantages and the barrenness of their environs in which they are growing up."

"I plead with you for a better understanding of the beauty and grandeur of Illinois for the thousands of boys and girls in our schools. Set aside two holidays, one about the middle of May and one about the middle of October—the time of year when the out of doors are in a festive mood, for two annual pilgrimages led by the teachers. The forest preserves of Cook county are now a reality. The Des Plaines woods are carpeted with millions of flowers and fringed with garlands of our native plum, crabapple and hawthorne. Giant elms tell their story dating back hundreds of years. Is there any book to excel this?"

PRESIDENT TO VISIT LINCOLN FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Preliminary arrangements for the visit of President Wilson to Kentucky Sept. 4 are now being completed. The occasion of the President's visit, as in the case of visits of two other presidents, is in connection with the Lincoln farm at Hodgenville. Charles E. Minor, treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, was in this city recently, preparing for the President's visit and the ceremonies that will mark the formal acceptance of the Lincoln farm by the federal government. Henry Watterson will act as honorary chairman of the exercises and Marshall Bullitt will be active chairman of the various committees.

Mr. Minor also conferred with the local committee at Hodgenville in regard to the reception of the President and other details. Both former President Roosevelt and former President Taft visited Hodgenville during their terms, in connection with exercises at the Lincoln farm.

AUTHORS' UNION PLANS PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seventy-two authors have signed the report of a special committee of the Author's League of America urging the organization of a union and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. By such affiliation, the report states, the league can increase its ability to correct abuses prevalent in the motion picture field, such as the plagiarism of books and plays and rejected scenarios for film stories; aid the standardization of contracts in the publishing, magazine and theatrical business; promote the endeavor to obtain universal copyright and help to place the United States in the International Copyright League, thereby securing, automatically, world-wide copyright protection for any matter copyrighted in America. Unionization, it is believed, can also aid in securing other legislation securing the rights of authors.

MERCHANTS DAY PLANNED

MELROSE, Mass.—Merchants' day will be observed by Melrose business men Aug. 2, when practically all of the stores will give their employees a full day's holiday. Special cars will carry the gathering, which will probably number 1500 people, to Salem Willows.

Have The Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the Circulation Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT OF PANAMA TELLS OF HIS LABORS

In Interview, Dr. Belisaris Porras Describes His Conquest Over Indian Chiefs by Friendship and Outlines Needs of Country

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

PANAMA CITY, Panama.—Panama to the world of today usually signifies the canal, and the Canal Zone. There is another Panama, however, and it was of this republic with an area of 32,380 square miles and a population of upward of 400,000 of which we were thinking especially as we entered the gates of the President's palace to interview the head of this republic.

We had heard many rumors concerning the political unrest in Panama at present, and several had predicted that a revolution was imminent.

"It isn't that either side would expect to accomplish anything in particular by a revolution," said a certain business man of Panama City, "but the people haven't had a revolution for some time, and they seem to feel that it is absolutely necessary to stir things up periodically."

One does not remain long in this part of the world without realizing that business is closely related to politics, and that one of the chief obstructions to business on a large scale in this republic has been the lack of confidence in the stability of government and the difficulty associated with laws regarding titles of land and property. For 57 years before the United States came to the Canal Zone there had been an average of a revolution a year, or to speak somewhat exactly, 53 revolutions in 57 years. The results of these uprisings have not been very serious as a rule. The aristocracy merely has usually found it convenient to stay indoors during these stormy periods.

On the day when the President accorded an interview to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a political meeting was held in the streets of Panama City at which the present administration was severely censured and the President was criticized for his endeavor to prevent the meeting, and designated as a dictator and the enemy of free speech.

Such denunciations, however, are not taken very seriously by the people, since September and the elections are just ahead and this always brings about the fierce rivalry between the "ins" and the "outs." It was repeated that the two candidates of the respective parties had been asked to resign in favor of a man who would head a new or third party in order to bring about a united republic. It was rumored also that the third would be President had promised to divide the spoils with the other two candidates if such arrangements could be made. It seems, however, that the plan did not please the heads of the two regular parties, who had already spent considerable money for their campaign, and both of whom felt that they had too much to lose by the combination.

The "outs" in some cases at least will tell you that they would not be averse to intervention by the United States. This would doubtless mean that the party in power would be removed and their political opponents would have a chance.

However this may be, the lot of Dr. Belisaris Porras would not seem to be an enviable one, as far as the love of many of his people is concerned. In speaking of him a prominent banker said, "Every man in politics makes some enemies, but the President of Panama made the mistake of making everybody his enemy."

The pleasant-faced, courteous, Spanish looking gentleman into whose presence we were ushered would hardly give anyone the impression of an autocrat. The President may have enemies, but the men who were taking leave of him just as we entered, would scarcely give the visitor the impression that they were his foes. One man was standing with his arms around the President's waist, and taking the Spanish language evidently for terms in which to express his admiration and fealty. To one just arrived from the North, the scene was a bit ludicrous, for who with the wildest imagination would picture the visitor to President Wilson holding him firmly around the waist while he kissed him warmly upon both cheeks? This is only one of the many signs constantly greeting the traveler from northern latitudes, assuring him that he has passed from the realm of the Anglo-Saxon into the land ruled by the Latin temperament.

Dr. Porras proved exceedingly agreeable and willing to speak of the needs and the accomplishments of Panama. To the first question, "What is the greatest present requirement of the republic?" he answered:

"Banks are our greatest need. We should have a big bank which would give long credits and demand small interest for the benefit of the agricultural class especially. As a matter of fact," said the President, "our agricultural population has very small holdings and must do their work on a limited scale. They need our help financially, and the banking systems used in the North are not always adaptable to our people."

"This country of Panama," continued Dr. Porras, "is a rich country and has hardly begun to be developed. Its possibilities in sugar, bananas, coconuts and in mining have not been generally realized. Only a very small part of the area of the country is now under cultivation. Our great need is capital to assure the opening of agricultural business on a larger scale."

Dr. Porras then spoke of the new rail-

road which had been built during his administration as meeting another need of present day Panama. This is a three-foot gauge steam railway in the province of Chiriqui and extends from Pedregal on the Pacific coast to the town of David and thence to the town of Boquete with a total length of about 52 miles. In spite of the enthusiasm of Dr. Porras concerning this road which has cost Panama so heavily, the hard-headed business men of the city will tell you that it is a road that begins nowhere and goes nowhere, and if one quarter of the money had been spent upon the building of good country roads for the transportation of crops the result would have been far more beneficial to Panama.

"Is your education in Panama coming on satisfactorily?" was asked. Dr. Porras then referred to statistics which proved that from a total of 323 schools with an attendance of 15,000 in 1912, the number of schools had increased in 1914 to 518 with an attendance of 23,445. He also spoke with much interest of the two agricultural schools recently founded, a normal school for girls and a professional school for women.

The National Institute, which is the highest educational institution of the republic, has established a commercial section and in 1913 a school of painting was established.

Dr. Porras was much interested to describe his work among the Indians of Panama, with whom he has been successful, not only "conquering" them with friendship, but also in establishing among them schools and other means of civilization. He showed pictures of beautiful islands covered with waving palms on which some of the tribes live, together with photographs in which he appeared with the chiefs. He exhibited all the pleasure of a child in showing these photographs and said, "There is only one chief whom I have not 'conquered,' but I shall subdue him through the force of friendship." The President was inclined to dwell at length upon this subject of the Indians, since it was the one topic upon which evidently he was not criticized, and Dr. Porras, who is a clever man, knows that at this period virtually everything he does is considered wrong.

It was with difficulty that he was drawn from this innocuous subject of the Indians to the more important subject of politics and government.

"Do you expect reelection as President?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "According to our laws the President can not be re-elected for the term immediately following his own unless he resigns his office 18 months prior to the election."

It was also brought out that the President's cabinet at present consists of a secretary of government and justice, which has charge of the administration of the provinces, municipalities, police forces, city fire departments, postoffices, telegraph systems, etc. The courts of justices, notaries public, the penal institutions and all matters relating to the administration of justice are also under this department's jurisdiction. It would seem that this secretary is a very much overworked man, and there would appear to be a reason for the fact that his title has been known to be written by his opponents as the "secretary of the government injustice."

Then there is the department of foreign relations having charge of the diplomatic corps, international boundary disputes, congresses and conventions. It is this department that seems to have to bear the brunt of the failure of the Panama exposition, where over \$500,000 was expended, seemingly to small comparative purpose. As one citizen expressed it, "In the first place we didn't have anything but a few bananas and coconuts to exhibit, and if the United States hadn't stepped in and helped us out, it would have been a perfect fizzle." The other three cabinet officials are the secretary of the treasury, public instruction and the secretary of fomento (promotion).

Panama has no army but its place is taken by a national police corps numbering 1000 officers and men. A revenue cutter is maintained in the form of a steam launch of 454 tons.

The people were found to be considerably stirred over the recent demand of the United States for the disarmament of the police force. The objection was not so much to the disarmament as to the somewhat abrupt manner in which it was accomplished. When the President was asked what he thought about this disarmament, he said:

"Down here we think Latin and we speak Spanish; you think Anglo-Saxon and you speak English. The result is we don't understand your words—and methods" (and His Excellency smiled) "and you do not understand our thoughts," and His Excellency went on with quite a little treatise on the subject of the differences between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin temperament. It was a very delightful conversation, but later the fact became evident that he had evaded beautifully answering any question directly, and had given a graphic demonstration of the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin way of thinking.

It is this difference in the point of view which is responsible for much of the difficulty and lack of mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the Central American republics. Pan-Americanism means benefits both ways, and many of the people in Panama will tell you that it is to be expected that the United States will get benefits from the new trade, but they are always asking, "What do we get?"

The opening of the Panama canal, which has brought Panama into the great avenue of international business and politics, has made it increasingly necessary that we strive to find out what the Panamanian is thinking, and how his interests, as well as our own, can best be served in the carrying out of the new order of world commerce. One cannot pass through the canal and behold the lines of ships going before and following through the great locks, ships flying the flags of many diverse

nationalities, without realizing the power of this new link between the nations, which is bound to affect far-reaching the history of future generations.

The canal has tapped the commerce of the Pacific ocean, which commerce is valued at present at \$4,000,000,000. It has also introduced directly to a world heretofore far away, 1,000,000,000 population living tributary to this ocean. This strategic point is quite sure to be a pivotal factor in our own political and commercial life. It is worth our pains to know the manner of the people who are most closely interested in our undertakings in this region. The words of the Panamanian President should come to us as we think of the needs of a clearer understanding: "We have a word which is all powerful down here—that word is 'simpatico.'"

RELOCATION OF BARTLETT'S REEF LIGHTSHIP URGED

Relocation of the Bartlett's reef lightship anchored to the southward of Bartlett's reef in Long Island sound, a few miles west of New London harbor, is being urged by the New London, Conn., branch of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, as it supports the plan of the association for changes in the positions of other lightships along the coast.

As the draft of the steamers has increased it has been found necessary to lay their courses well off such beacons. One of the first that was moved as a result of such increased draft was Nantucket lightship, formerly anchored 35 miles off the island and which was taken nine miles further to sea.

Recently the United States department of commerce in response to urgent requests by masters and pilots, relocated Cape Lookout lightship 10 miles further to the southward of Lookout shoals off the North Carolina coast and a lighted gas buoy has been anchored 13 miles to eastward from Frying Pan shoals on the same coast.

The effect of these changes, it is claimed, has been a decrease in the difficulty of navigation in the waters just south of Cape Hatteras. The Masters Association believes that the department of commerce will agree to a number of other proposals for relocations of lights and floating beacons.

ANOTHER OUSTED EMPLOYEE REHIRED

George H. Foss, formerly head of the municipal sanitary service, and who was one of the 17 city employees whose positions were abolished by Edward F. Murphy, public works commissioner, last January, has been appointed inspector in the city paving service at \$1500 annual salary. He is the tenth of the 17 men to be taken back into the municipal service. His duty will be to inspect openings made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and his salary will be charged to that firm.

Judge Churchill of the Dorchester court has ordered the reinstatement of three other of the 17 men, Frank A. McInnes, Storrs L. Durkee and Bliss W. Robinson. The four others who have not been rehired are George A. Clough, Dr. A. H. Davison, W. J. Walkins and Frederick P. Spaulding.

SENATOR CULBERSON PROBABLY DEFEATED

The returns so far show that J. H. Davis, congressman, is defeated for renomination as congressman-at-large. He polled 49,824 votes, incomplete and partial returns from 211 of the 253 counties showed. Jeff McLemore was renominated with a vote of 68,266. Daniel E. Garrett, former congressman, was assured the other place with 72,506 votes.

Another famous figure apparently defeated is C. A. Culbertson, United States senator for four consecutive terms. In the race for renomination he polled 60,481 against 82,939 for O. B. Colquitt, former governor. S. P. Brooks, former president of Baylor University, was a close third with 60,184. Former Governor Colquitt and either Mr. Culbertson or Mr. Brooks will be the contestants in the senatorial primary Aug. 28.

Gov. James E. Ferguson was assured renomination by 160,717 to 114,818 for Charles H. Morris. Submission of statewide prohibition at a special election to be held after next Legislature is convened was leading, 113,397 to 107,758, today. A little over half the vote has been counted.

RELIEF WORK REPORTED

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in its work of aiding women and children dependent upon members of the Massachusetts militia now on the Mexican border, reports that the relief payroll is now \$2232 weekly. Alderman John J. Mullen of Everett has started a campaign to secure a pledge of 25 cents a month from every citizen of his city.

ZIONIST CONTRIBUTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The general fund day collection conducted by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs brought about \$20,000 yesterday, an announcement made at the New York headquarters in the Aeolian building last night said. The money will be used to help build up the new settlement for Jews in Palestine.

BOARD OF TRADE OUTING

Members of the Dorchester Board of Trade will hold their first annual outing next Wednesday afternoon at Pembroke Arms inn, North Pembroke. They are to leave Fields Corner at 1:30 p. m., in automobiles.

PLANNING BOARD URGES FUNDS FOR HOUSING WORK

Boston Department Says Present Appropriation Does Not Permit It to Take Advantage of "Wonderful Opportunity"

Making provisions for future work for the development of Boston, the city planning board in its second annual report urges a larger appropriation for next year "in order that it may, among other things, be enabled to carry out one portion of the work for which it was constituted under the act of the Legislature,—that is, to make plans for the development of the municipality with special reference to the proper housing of its people."

"We have been unable," the report says, "to take this matter up until the passage of the recent constitutional amendment making it possible to take lands and to build houses for working people."

"It is the hope of the board that we shall be able to employ architects for this work and so contribute something definite in the shape of actual plans for workingmen's residences, either in the form of tenements in the city, or small houses outside."

"Unfortunately our present appropriation does not permit us to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity afforded through cooperation with the state, of providing homes under whole-some sanitary conditions for some of the 50,000 or more persons living in crowded tenements in the city of Boston. Much preliminary work must be done before the privilege can be rightly availed of, and it is for this preliminary work, as well as in order properly and efficiently to correspond with the increasing activities of the department, that the board hopes it may be entrusted with the expenditure of a somewhat larger appropriation for the coming year."

The board records as among the accomplishments of that branch of the city's service the detailed plan for the widening of Morton and Stillman streets in the North End, the selection of the site in the Charles river basin finally decided upon as the proper location for the new high-pressure water-pumping station, the recommendation endorsed by Mayor Curley for the development of the Brighton-Allston district playground and the ideas for the restoration of Faneuil hall.

The report further details that its "advice has been asked, among other things, with regard to underground sidewalks, sidewalk obstructions, street signs, traffic routes, an interior lot development in Roxbury, street trees, the rearrangement of Copley square, a proper development of that section of the city in the immediate vicinity of the State House, and radical and circumferential highways. For the most part these matters are still before the board and will receive careful and detailed consideration as circumstances permit."

The board says that the city planning movement received a decided impetus through the metropolitan planning exhibition for city and town advance, arranged by the council of 50, which was held in the State House Nov. 12 to 20 last year. The chairman of the board is a member of the commission on heights of buildings, and thereby his sphere of usefulness has been extended, says the report.

Investigation of conditions and needs of the West Roxbury district has been made and shows that "it is a field which affords an excellent opportunity for well-directed city planning. Part of the district is well developed, part is poorly developed and still another part is practically undeveloped."

The report recounts the two surveys which have been made—the East Boston survey and that of the North End. It says the study of the North End involves the housing question. In this survey "the sections and areas where it is evident that conditions can be made better only by radical changes in the city plan have been determined, and for those areas detailed plans and recommendations are being prepared and adapted so far as possible to improve traffic as well as housing conditions."

The planning board regards the work of its market advisory committee as "the most careful and authoritative survey of the market situation in Boston that has ever been attempted." It is declared that while the report was but preliminary, it handled the problems in a broad and illuminating manner. The establishment of four experimental retail markets in South End, in South Boston, in East Boston and in Roxbury from July 1 to Dec. 1 was a recommendation in the report of the advisory committee that the board especially wishes to see put into effect sometime in Boston.

The widening of State street is an improvement recommended by the city planning board it earnestly desired to have effected. That it failed is not due to the recommendations of the board, but to a combination of circumstances. The planning board said "State street is the only important direct thoroughfare to the water front between Summer street on the south and Hanover street on the north, a distance of more than half a mile. It is, therefore, an important thorough street in the city system, and while there may be no great volume of through travel on the street at present, it seems possible and probable that the amount will increase in the future. It is now taxed almost to its capacity by north and south bound vehicles that must turn into State street, then out

again, because intersecting streets do not cross directly, but that condition is likely to be remedied in time.

"State street is now double at the Old State House, and 50 feet or more in width between buildings at all points east of there, except for a distance of about 12 feet just east of Chatham row where it is only 35 feet between buildings and only 20 feet between curbs, which is only wide enough for two vehicles to pass. The narrow place is unsightly in a big, dignified, and historic street; it is a cause of delay to present travel."

"On the south side of the narrow point there is now a modern office building, assessed for \$649,000, while on the north side there is a block of smaller buildings, between Chatham row and Commercial street, assessed at about \$56,500, some of which doubtless will be replaced in the future. From these facts it is evident that a widening on the north side even though it involved more land-taking, would be more practicable and reasonable in cost, and also would make the best street line. Realizing that to make the entire widening at this time would involve expense that this city might not feel justified in incurring, the city planning board recommended that steps be taken at once, before new buildings were erected, to place a restriction line across the block between Chatham row and Commercial street in order to provide for widening in the future."

NEW JAPANESE TREATY INCLUDES SALE OF RAILROAD

Oriental Influence Extended to Valley of Sungari River — Long Standing Disputes Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to information given out by J. G. Kasai, a Japanese who has spent some time in America, was within the last year or two at Harvard University and is an authority on oriental affairs, the recent Russo-Japanese treaty includes provision for the purchase by Japan of that portion of the South Manchurian railroad between Changchun and Toraisho, 75 miles in extent, for \$7,000,000, this sum to be paid probably in war munitions.

"The significance of the purchase," Mr. Kasai says, "lies in the extension of Japan's sphere of influence into the valley of the Sungari river and within a few miles of the Siberian railroad."

Japan already controls the South Manchurian railroad as far north as Changchun by virtue of the Portsmouth treaty of 1905, and it is understood that the conditions of the recent purchase are the same as those laid down in articles six and seven of the Portsmouth treaty.

It is also understood, says Mr. Kasai, that the recent Russo-Japanese treaty definitely settles the long standing disputes over Japanese fishing rights along the Siberian coast in accordance with article 11 of the Portsmouth treaty.

EXTENSION OF TUBE SERVICE PLEASES THE BUSINESS MEN

Business men of Boston are pleased with the outcome of the pneumatic mail service dispute, which is settled temporarily by the extension of the contracts of the tube company 'until March 4, 1917.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has taken a decided stand against Postmaster-General Burleson's attitude in opposing the renewal of the pneumatic delivery contracts and the report of the chamber's special committee on postal facilities in its finding, after an investigation of postal affairs, gives many reasons for opposition to cutting out the service.

"The trend of transportation development in all of the larger cities in recent years has been underground. Over 20 years ago the postoffice department recognized the advantages of an uninterrupted underground service offered by the pneumatic tubes," declares the committee.

"Of all the cities where the tube systems have been operated, the difficulties of surface transportation are probably greatest right here in Boston. This is true particularly in the business sections of the city, and it is in these sections that the underground pneumatic mail tube system is of greatest service."

It is the belief of Boston business men that with this extension of time the matter will be more fairly handled in Congress.

NORFOLK WATCHES FOR BREMEN

NORFOLK, Va.—Predictions from German sources that the German merchant submarine Bremen, sister ship to the Deutschland, would attempt to enter the Cape Sunday were not borne out, but hope was expressed last night by persons who accurately predicted the coming of the Deutschland two weeks ago, that the Bremen would appear within a day or two. Concern as to her whereabouts is being felt.

SYRACUSANS INVITE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee of the New York State Fair Association today urged President Wilson to speak at Syracuse the week of Sept. 11, but the President was unable to give an answer owing to uncertainty about adjournment.

BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

NORFOLK, Va.—Eight hundred delegates, representing every state, took part in devotional exercises here Sunday as part of the annual convention of the International Bible Students Association. Sessions will continue for a week.

File's

ABBREVIATED FOR SUMMER READING

GOING AWAY PEOPLE—had better let the personal service bureau arrange their entire trip from beginning to end. Tickets, reservations at hotels, Pullman chairs, staterooms.

VISITORS—tell your friends from out-of-town that we have just issued notice to all our people to see that visitors get the best we can give them in attention, answers to their questions and service. Personal service bureau will supply guides.

MOTOR TOURS—motor cars may be hired by the hour or day and tours arranged through the personal service bureau. Pre-arranging prices, no more, no less.

DON'T BUY BECAUSE YOU FEEL YOU SHOULD. Many customers are reluctant to say "No" to a salesperson and hence take something they do not want and often do not keep. We much prefer that our customers say "I will not purchase today," than to buy because the salesperson has been courteous and attentive. Don't hesitate to say "NO!"

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

DIAL, LITERARY JOURNAL, NOW IN NEW HANDS

Incoming Editor Is Clinton J. Massee While Publishing Is Done by Martyn Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Dial, well known fortnightly journal of literary criticism, discussion and information, has passed from the family of its founder, Francis F. Browne, and beginning Aug. 15 will appear under entirely new direction. The incoming editor is Dr. Clinton J. Massee, instructor in English at Washington University, St. Louis. Control is vested in the business manager, Martyn Johnson, a prominent figure among the literary men of Chicago. The Dial has removed to new offices in its old building and Dr. Massee is now there at work. Regarding the policy of the Dial in its new hands, Mr. Johnson says:

"I plan to maintain the scholarly standard of the Dial and to bring to it a new enthusiasm. This is not at all a change of policy. Both the editor and I feel that there is a significant spirit at work in America. This is shown in the amount of experiment with new art forms. There is an element of self-consciousness that is coming into American life which makes us eager to create our own individual medium of expression."

"In other words there is a new spiritual content of which we have become conscious and it is impossible to give that the fullest expression through the old and established mediums. Now the policy of the Dial is to be this: That while we respect and honor what has been done in the past, we believe that it is necessary today to go on growing and that we can render to the literature of the future invaluable service by way of encouragement through discussion and discriminating criticism."

Speaking of Dr. Massee, Mr. Johnson continued: "I feel that he has the scholarly background necessary for the editorship of the Dial, and at the same time is thoroughly in sympathy with these progressive tendencies. We are building on foundations of the past. There is surely no break. Because we are in sympathy with what is being done today, this does not mean that we have thrown over the old tradition."

"About two thirds of our subscribers are libraries and I am going to give them the very best service possible. I intend to find out what they need and what they would like in such a magazine. In other words, my thinking in the Dial office is not going to be 'I but 'We,' and 'We' includes every Dial reader. While I own the Dial I do not feel it is my personal possession, but that it belongs to my readers, and the idea of service is the dominating idea in this office."

The new editor, Dr. Massee, has taken a prominent part in the little theater movement in St. Louis and organized the little theater exhibit at the recent Drama League convention in this city, also speaking before the convention on the subject. He is to become regisseur of the little theater opening for work in St. Louis this fall. After doing post graduate work at Harvard he went to the University of Paris there obtaining his doctor's degree. He has been at Washington University since 1913. Dr. Massee will continue his residence in St. Louis, making frequent trips to the editorial offices here.

In the purchase of the Dial the new company took over also the Trimmed

UNDERMUSLIN SHOP

Nightgowns and envelope chemises \$1.95

Less than the cost of the Philippine embroidered yokes. We bought the exquisitely hand-embroidered yokes (many with Calada punch work) in Manila and had them combined with fine sheer batiste by American makers.

(File's—Mail Orders Filled—Third Floor)

SIXTH FLOOR HAT SHOP

Hail! the autumn sailor

\$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.50

It is big first of all, and of beautiful lustrous silk beaver. Lyons velvet or hatters' plush, with a lazy floppy or rolling brim, as you choose. Tones of purple and gray find most favor, as well as the always smart black and white. White satin sailors and tricorns, \$5 and \$7.50. Black velvet tams, \$5.

(File's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)

WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP

Silver-mist dance slippers for now and later, \$8

Imagine maize or orchid, or old gold or steel shining through misty silver. Their beauty is in their simplicity. Bench-made, which means that one man makes nearly the whole shoe by hand. Plain tapering toes, side seams, finely curved arches, Louis heels and turned soles.

(File's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

Lamp. Most of the men interested in the new direction were editors of this publication. The Trimmed Lamp was an outlet for certain ideas and criticism somewhat along the lines of the Chap Book, published here some years ago.

The Dial was founded in 1880 by Francis F. Browne and was edited by him until three years ago. Waldo R. Browne, a son, then became editor. In May 1914, the family sold the paper to the Henry O. Shepard Co., a publishing house, but again took possession on March 1 of this year. In the last three years except for a few months Waldo R. Browne has continued as editor.

Mr. Browne, living in New York state, found editorship by long distance not entirely convenient, while his brother, Herbert S. Browne, the business manager, had his time occupied also with the business management of the Inland Printer, his own magazine, Books of the Month, which he had taken from the Shepard Company at the time of the return of the Dial, and an advertising business. It is understood that an offer was received from the east but the preference was given Chicagoans, as the magazine had always been published in this city. What the former editor's plans are is not known here.

BRITISH MAIL EMBARGO HAMPERS BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—British embargo on mail to the central powers has so seriously affected foreign exchange transactions of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company of this city, that the institution has been obliged to send a special messenger to Austria-Hungary and Germany to insure safe transmission of its voluminous business with these countries. The messenger of the Youngstown bank was accompanied by another representing a Pittsburgh institution obliged to take similar precautions. The two men made the trip in safety.

For other than large transactions wireless has been found too expensive, although the only direct channel of communication with these countries left open since establishment of mail embargo. Exchange with Russia has also been affected by mail interruptions. Volume of business with the war-affected central European countries as a result of these conditions has been reduced about 25 per cent, in spite of which, however, it is yet larger than in peace times. In order to meet the unprecedented demand for exchange especially with Austria-Hungary, the Dollar Savings & Trust Company has been establishing credit in that country in 1,000,000 crown lots.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOUCESTER & NORTH SHORE

Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M. 2 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP, \$1.00. E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr. B. & G. S. S. Co.

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG TO NORUMBEGA

PROVINCETOWN

100-Mile Round Trip \$1.25

Big Iron Steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., weekdays 9:00 A. M. Sundays and holidays 9:30 A. M. CAFE COO & B. CO. Tel. Fort Hill 3003.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

LONGWOOD C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT TO START TODAY

With the Exception of M. E. McLoughlin, Practically All of the Leading United States Players Are Entered

PREVIOUS LONGWOOD VICTORS

Year	Holder	Challenger
1891	E. L. Hall	E. L. Hall
1892	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1893	F. H. Hovey	Richard Stevens
1894	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1895	W. A. Larned	F. H. Hovey
1896	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1898	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899	M. D. Whitman	D. F. Davis
1900	M. D. Whitman	D. F. Davis
1901	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902	W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier
1903	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1904	W. A. Larned	Holcomb Ward
1905	W. A. Larned	Clarence Hobart
1906	W. A. Larned	K. H. Behr
1907	W. A. Larned	Clarence Hobart
1908	W. A. Larned	R. D. Little
1909	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1910	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin
1911	E. P. Touchard	E. P. Touchard
1912	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1913	W. M. Johnston	W. M. Johnston
1914	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1915	M. E. McLoughlin	R. N. Williams

EASTERN DOUBLES CHAMPIONS
1890—V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart.
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1892—V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall.
1893—F. H. Hovey and Clarence Hobart.
1894—John Howland and A. E. Foote.
1895—M. G. Chase and R. D. Wrenn.
1896—F. H. Hovey and Clarence Hobart.
1897—H. S. Mahoney and H. A. Nesbit.
1898—G. L. Wrenn and M. D. Whitman.
1899—Holcomb Ward and D. F. Davis.
1900—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen.
1901—B. C. Wright and L. E. Ware.
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1903—Holcomb Ward and L. E. Ware.
1904—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1905—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier.
1908—B. C. Wright and R. D. Little.
1909—N. W. Niles and A. St. Dubney.
1910—Richard Bishop and E. H. Whitney.
1911—G. F. Touchard and R. D. Little.
1912—W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner, Jr.
1913—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
1914—K. H. Behr and T. R. Pell.
1915—R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn.

This is "Longwood week" and with the exception of M. E. McLoughlin, practically all of the leading lawn tennis players of the United States are engaged in a struggle on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club to win the final of this famous tournament and be the first to get a victory on the seventh challenge bowl.

Play was started on time this morning and by noon a large number of the first round matches were either cleaned up or being played while some second round matches were also finished or being played.

There were two or three defaults announced by President Sheafe this morning, among them being that of G. M. Church, New York. Church is the former intercollegiate champion and one of the national clay-court doubles champions.

T. R. Pell, the former internationalist, won his match from W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, two sets to one, 3-6; 6-3; 9-7. Pell got away to a slow start, but after losing the first set, he steadied down and took the next two, the third set being a hard fought one. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Pell 0 0 1 4 3 4 0—21-3
Johnson 4 2 2 1 4 3—33-6

SECOND SET

Pell 0 5 4 6 1 5 4—34-6
Johnson 4 3 2 4 4 3 2—31-3

THIRD SET

Pell 4 1 2 6 4 1 2 4 0 0 4 4 4 6—52-9
Johnson 2 4 4 4 1 4 4 2 4 4 1 6 1 2 4—51-7

R. N. Williams, 2nd, one of the leading candidates for the final round, had an easy time winning from Victor Hockmeyer of Lowell, in the first round, 6-0; 6-1. J. J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, also had a fairly easy match defeating E. C. Ingram of Andover, in straight sets. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

E. E. Denison, Portland, defeated J. G. Nelson, Manchester, N. H., by default.

B. S. Blake, Boston, defeated E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., 6-2, 6-3.

W. S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated W. H. Davis, Boston, 6-2, 6-4.

J. J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated E. C. Ingram, Andover, 6-0, 6-1.

E. M. Hyland, Jr., Gloucester, defeated E. R. McCormick, San Francisco, by default.

R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated Victor Hockmeyer, Lowell, 6-1, 6-0.

Francis Willett, Boston, defeated G. M. Church, New York, by default.

R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated Willard Crocker, Boston, 6-1, 6-2.

W. H. Abbott, Boston, defeated Walter Roberts, Hartford, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5.

T. R. Pell, New York, defeated W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-3, 9-7.

R. C. Thomas, New York, defeated R. C. Barry, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

Horace Taylor, Boston, defeated H. B. Shaw, Boston, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

H. V. D. Johns, San Francisco, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6-2, 6-0.

C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. F. Denison, Boston, by default.

E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated Elias Field, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated H. P. Whitehouse, Boston, 6-2, 7-5.

A. N. Reggio, Boston, defeated H. S. Parker, New York, by default.

SECOND ROUND

E. P. Larned, Barnardville, N. J., defeated A. A. Cameron, Portland, 6-0, 6-1.

M. G. S. Rao, Cambridge, defeated E. A. Warren, San Francisco, by default.

R. N. Dana, Providence, defeated A. C. Butler, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

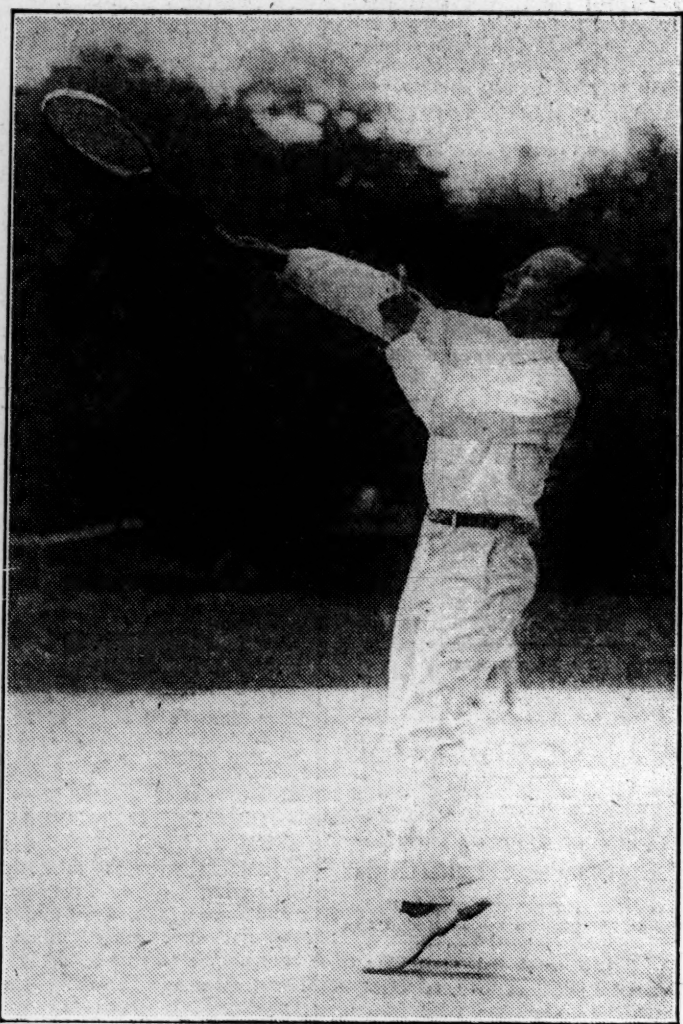
H. J. Holt, Portland, defeated A. A. Claffin, Jr., Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

J. B. Fenno, Jr., Boston, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, by default.

C. S. Garland, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated H. B. Bretz, Boston, 6-3, 8-6.

A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated L. H. Martin, Lowell, 6-1, 2-6, 10-8.

This tournament is one of the biggest



T. R. Pell, former international lawn tennis player

tennis fixtures held in the United States. It was started in 1891 and has always drawn the leading players of the country, the challenge bowl coming second only to the national all-comers trophy in value among tennis players.

Last year M. E. McLoughlin removed the sixth bowl from competition for good and as the famous Californian has not come East this year to defend his title, a new holder is sure to result. W. M. Johnston, the present national champion, is entered and will make a strenuous try to get his name back on the Longwood list of winners. He won the tournament in 1913 when McLoughlin was in England, making a successful attempt to bring the Davis international trophy back to the United States.

Although six of these challenge bowls have been removed from competition, only three players have been able to get permanent possession of one. They are W. A. Larned, who succeeded in winning no less than four of them, taking the first one in 1897, his second in 1904, his third in 1907 and his fourth in 1910, M. D. Whitman won the second one offered in 1900, and M. E. McLoughlin was the winner of the sixth one in 1915, after it had been in competition for five years. It is interesting to note that every player who has won permanent possession of one of these bowls has also been national champion.

In connection with this tournament the eastern sectional doubles will be held and the winner of this tournament will play in the semi-finals later in the summer. The list of entries and drawings follows:

SECOND ROUND, TOP OF DRAW

A. A. Cameron, Portland, vs. E. P. Larned, Barnardville, N. J.

J. S. Pfaffman, Boston, vs. F. J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H.

H. C. Harrison, Montclair, N. J., vs. W. M. Washburn, New York

E. A. Warren, San Francisco, vs. M. G. S. Rao, Cambridge

A. C. Butler, Boston, vs. R. N. Dana, Providence

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, vs. Ward Dawson, Los Angeles

I. N. White, Cambridge, vs. G. C. Caner, Philadelphia

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, vs. J. B. Fenno, Jr., Boston

H. R. Scott, Boston, vs. William Rand, 3d, New York

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, vs. Whiting Providence

Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, vs. C. H. Mercer, Vancouver, B. C.

FIRST ROUND, MIDDLE OF DRAW

Elias Field, Boston, vs. E. H. Whitney, New York

R. C. Thomas, New York, vs. R. C. Bray, Boston

Horace Taylor, Boston, vs. H. B. Shaw, Boston

E. E. Denison, Portland, vs. J. G. Nelson, Manchester, N. H.

Francis Willett, Boston, vs. G. M. Church, New York

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, vs. H. P. Whitehouse, Boston

R. C. Seaver, Boston, vs. Willard Crocker, Boston

E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., vs. B. S. Blake, Boston

A. N. Reggio, Boston, vs. H. S. Parker, New York

W. H. Abbott, Boston, vs. Walter Roberts, Hartford

Horace Taylor, Boston, vs. W. S. McElroy, Pittsburgh

H. V. D. Johns, San Francisco, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6-2, 6-0.

C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. F. Denison, Boston, by default.

E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated Elias Field, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated H. P. Whitehouse, Boston, 6-2, 7-5.

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A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated L. H. Martin, Lowell, 6-1, 2-6, 10-8.

TRADES FEATURE OF INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL

New York and Cincinnati Baseball Teams Should Make an Important Showing During Rest of Championship Season

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1916	1915
Brooklyn	48	32	600	438
Boston	43	34	550	476
Philadelphia	44	33	557	451
Chicago	42	45	485	476
New York	30	42	481	610
Pittsburgh	37	42	468	430
St. Louis	41	48	461	551
Cincinnati	36	52	409	453

RESULTS SATURDAY
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 5, New York 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 8, New York 3.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Chief interest in the National league baseball race the past week has been centered in the trade made between the New York and Cincinnati clubs whereby Christy Mathewson, the greatest pitcher the National league has ever had, has gone to Cincinnati as manager and C. L. Herzog, the former Cincinnati manager, has become a member of the New York club for the third time. Three other players figured in the trade, but the part played was only a minor one.

That the New York club has been greatly strengthened is certain. Only a short time ago Pitcher H. F. Sallee was secured from St. Louis, and with Herzog and Wade Kilgus added to the Giants' lineup the team should be able to make a strong fight for the pennant. If it was able to hold a first division place before these trades were made, it should certainly be able to finish among the first three now.

Today finds the clubs traveling eastward to open in the eastern cities tomorrow afternoon. Brooklyn has been able to hold onto first place during the second western invasion which has just closed with Boston and Philadelphia close on the heels of the leaders. Of the three teams Brooklyn and Boston look the best. That Brooklyn will finish stronger than in 1915 now seems almost certain, and Boston will have to play its very best in order to catch Manager Robinson's team.

The future of the Cincinnati club will be closely watched. Manager Mathewson has had 16 years of training under Manager McGraw of the Giants and this should certainly qualify him for his new duties. The Cincinnati team has always been a hard one to manage, and as the new leader takes hold of it when it is in last place he is pretty sure to improve its showing some.

He will be given the best of support by the club owners, and will be well received in the other cities of the circuit as he is one of the most popular baseball players of all time.

Now that New York has been strengthened it is hard to figure out how any of the western clubs are going to gain a permanent footing in the first division and it looks more than ever as if the real race were going to be for first division places between the eastern clubs and second division places between the western.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at New York.

Cobb, Det., 352; Hornsby, St. L., 315.

Jackson, Chi., 343; Chase, Cin., 314.

Mullen, N. Y., 323; Long, St. L., 311.

Burns, Det., 304; Hinchman, Chi., 310.

Galner, Bos., 302; Zimmerman, Chi., 310.

Hipe, N. Y., 300; Whitted, Phila., 300.

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

Cobb, Det., 352; Carey, Pitts., 28.

Walsh, Phila., 22; Kauff, N. Y., 23.

Morans, St. L., 21; Bescher, St. L., 21.

Speck, Cleve., 21; Daubert, Brk., 19.

Schuk, Chi., 20; Burns, N. Y., 18.

Gilhooley, N. Y., 19; Betzel, St. L., 16.

Milan, Wash., 19; Herzog, Cin., N. Y., 16.

Magee, N. Y., 19; Cuthbert, Brk., 15.

Sisler, St. L., 17; Flack, Chi., 15.

Judge, Wash., 17; Whitted, Phila., 13.

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

Speaker, Cleve., 67; Burns, N. Y., 58.

Graney, Cleve., 65; Daubert, Brk., 53.

Cobb, Det., 55; Groh, Cin., 52.

Veatch, Det., 51; Bescher, St. L., 51.

Shotton, St. L., 49; Robertson, N. Y., 49.

Poster, Wash., 48; Carey, Pitts., 46.

Jackson, Chi., 47; Zimmerman, Chi., 43.

Sisler, St. L., 44; Williams, Chi., 43.

Felch, Chi., 44; Doyle, N. Y., 41.

Vitt, Det., 44; Flack, Chi., 41.

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

Dumont, Washington, 15 2 1.000

Baumgardner, St. L., 4 1 0 1.000

Love, New York, 7 1 0 1.000

Cullop, New York, 17 9 1 .900

Morton, Cleveland, 16 11 2 .846

Morgan, New York, 13 5 1 .823

Mays, Boston, 21 9 3 .750

Russell, New York, 16 3 1 .750

Faber, Chicago, 15 7 3 .700

Shore, Boston, 19 9 4 .692

Rucker, Brooklyn, 3 2 0 .600

Hughes, Boston, 26 8 2 .600

Marquard, Brooklyn, 17 3 1 .750

Alexander, Philadelphia, 24 17 6 .738

Mamaux, Pittsburgh, 25 14 5 .738

Morgan, New York, 13 5 1 .823

Prefer, Brooklyn, 22 13 5 .722

Rixey, Philadelphia, 18 9 4 .692

Counbs, Brooklyn, 15 8 4 .667

Ragan, Boston, 16 8 4 .667

EASTERN LEAGUE

Springfield 9, Bridgeport 2.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR FOOTBALL MEN

Committee appointments for this season have been announced by J. A. Fernley, president of the United States Football Association. The appointments bring out a number of changes, and in the most important committees an effort has been made to make them the most practical that the association has ever had. The national cup committee is made up of A. W. Keane, W. Palmer, F. L. Mocker and C. M. Collins. Appeals committee, which is considered the most important one outside of the cup committee, will have R. Bolton, A. M. Brown, E. L. Mocker, D. Stewart and Joseph Booth; and the finance committee will be M. W. Johnson and W. Palmer.

The national and international games committee is comprised of men most active in national affairs, D. Stewart, G. M. Collins, R. Bolton and J. L. Loe. The press committee is the largest and has R. P. Duffy, A. W. Keane, J. Booth, George Healy, R. S. Burleigh, G. M. Collins and W. Cameron. The reinstatement committee that will attend to the matter of professional players who seek to become amateurs again has G. M. Collins, J. L. Loe, H. Sandager, J. Booth, M. W. Johnson, George Healy, C. B. Kirk and P. S. Burleigh; Olympic committee, M. W. Johnson, G. Ritchie, W. Cameron, G. H. Kirk and George Healy; rules revision committee, H. Sandager, P. S. Burleigh, George Ritchie, J. Booth, George Healy, A. Birse and D. Stewart.

The men who will look into the credentials of the different delegates will be A. M. Brown, A. W. Keane and E. P. Duffy. President Fernley and Secretary T. W. Cahill are ex-officio members of all these committees. Owing to the fact that Secretary Cahill is going to Sweden and Norway with the soccer team representing the United States, the president has appointed as acting secretary E. L. Mocker of New York.

The dates for the national cup competition have been issued by the national cup committee. As there are many teams in this state anxious to get in line these dates will be interesting to them. Qualifying rounds are to be played on or before Oct. 22; first round on or before Nov. 19; second round on or before Dec. 17; third round on or before Jan. 14, 1917; fourth round on or before Feb. 25; semi-finals on or before March 25, and the final game on or before April 22.

LIEUT. WEIR TO COACH AT DRAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Drake University has

REAL ESTATE

Among the parcels of real estate changing hands in the South End district, are the following: two 4-story brick dwellings situated 150 to 156 Dover street near Harrison avenue, valued at \$17,000, which includes \$10,400 on the 4157 square feet of land. George N. Black conveyed title to Max Friedman et al.

Deeds have also gone to record from Bradford N. Bishop to James Griffin et al., in the transfer of a four-story and basement brick dwelling numbered 19 Concord square near Tremont street. The estate is taxed on \$9,000, which includes \$8200 carried on 1800 square feet of land.

Julius C. Westmoreland, who owns the three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling numbered 37 Holyoke street, near Carleton street, South End, has sold the premises to George M. Bland. Total assessment is \$6,000, of which \$2600 applies on 1580 square feet of land.

The same grantor has sold a four-story octagon front brick residence property at 16 Wellington street near Claremont street together with 1440 square feet of land, to Edmund F. Sydnor. This parcel is taxed \$5300; the land value being \$1800.

An improved property at 126 Pembroke street, near Columbus square, South End, has changed hands today whereby John Cumpo takes title from William A. Miller et al. to the three-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling and 1940 square feet of land, assessed for \$9,000, and \$3400 of that amount is on the lot.

Final papers have gone to record from Sarah Geraughty to Louis Pokwisky, buyer of a three-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling located 78 East Brookline street near Harrison avenue. There is a land area of 1974 square feet valued at \$2000 which added to the improvement makes a total assessment of \$3300.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

John F. Hart, Jr., has sold to Charles J. Scherber the frame house and lot of land situated 610 River street, near Malta street, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$2500, of which 3621 square feet of land carries \$700.

Ida Weiner has purchased from Lillian Landy a lot of land adjoining the granary and corner of Claxton and Lucerne streets, Dorchester, containing 4788 squares feet valued at \$1000 on the assessors' books.

SALE IN THE NORTH END

Vincenzo Passero et al., owners of the brick and frame improvements at 2 and 3 North Hudson street near Hull street, North End, have sold the property to Michael Di Gregorio. The estate is taxed on a valuation of \$8200, which includes \$2600 carried on 1140 square feet of land.

SALE OF ATHOL TIMBERLAND

Charles E. Marsh of Athol, Mass., has sold a 39-acre tract situated on Bear's Den road in Athol, to Myran A. Nichols of Haverhill, through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending July 22, 1916:

Trans.	Mort.	Amt. of actions	gates
July 17.....	26	50	\$18,175
July 18.....	104	50	233,700
July 19.....	101	46	208,853
July 20.....	78	41	170,005
July 21.....	101	49	136,000
July 22.....	88	37	89,000
Total.....	508	248	\$1,017,293
Same week 1915.....	530	284	2,230,882
Same week 1914.....	496	218	2,020,626
Week end July 22.....	422	223	1,198,708

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following: The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Hyde Park ave., 1927 rear, ward 24; C. E. Davenport; frame garage.
Eldredge st., 27 rear, ward 23; Alice W. Upham; frame garage.
Bach st., 168, ward 43; Edward S. Foster; frame dwelling.
Pleasant View st., 36, ward 24; Balde- save and Giacomo; frame dwelling.
Beacon st., 278, ward 8; Mary M. Taylor; frame dwelling.
Edw. L. Rawson; alter garage and dwelling.
North st., 321, ward 5, Boston Real Estate Trust; alter candy factory.
Main st., 230, ward 3, H. Lyons; alter store and dwelling.

NEW RECORDS AT SWIMMING SET UP AT HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Honolulu swimmers established three new world's records Saturday, according to officials who timed an exhibition meet in the Y. M. C. A. tank here Saturday night.

Duke Kahanamoku made the 100-yard dash in 20-yard tank in 53.3-5s., breaking his old record of 54.2-5s. In the 500-yard relay event a team composed of Kahanamoku, George Cunha, O. Lane, H. Kruger and J. Keli covered the distance in 4m. 43.3-5s. The first four named also set up a new time when they made the 400-yard relay in 3m. 43.3-5s.

Both the relay records broken were held by the Illinois Athletic Club, whose teams made the marks of 5m. 9.3-5s. in the 500-yard event and 3m. 45.3-5s. in the shorter distance.

MUNICIPAL BAND CONCERTS
In Belmont square, East Boston, a municipal concert will be held this evening. A concert will be given tomorrow night in Hayes square, Charlestown.

MEXICAN REPLY NECESSARY TO NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from page one)

withdrawal of the troops is concerned these details can be arranged by military officers, who would be more competent than any commission of civilians. Nor is it probable that the United States government would favor limiting to a mere military problem the powers of a commission that may be made up of the highest judges of the land.

The purpose of the United States in this settlement is to restore peace to Mexico and safety to United States citizens on the border. That sentence is the sum and substance of the policy of the United States towards Mexico at the present time.

The United States government is embarrassed somewhat by the slowness which characterizes the de facto government's diplomacy. In view of the renewed activities of the Villistas, officials feel that in the nature of things General Carranza should desire a settlement as speedily as possible, but there is no evidence of such a desire on his part.

At the same time, it is pointed out, there is no embarrassment whatever in the negotiations going on in Washington by the intrusion of the Villista element at this time. The view of this government is that, regardless of the number of men Villista, or the commander who represents him, may have gathered, they will be handicapped in the eyes of this government and their destruction will be sought in every possible way.

Washington officials are much interested in a report, cabled from Paris, to the effect that J. Sanchez Ancona, the new Mexican minister to France, denies that the German government has had the slightest influence upon the Mexican government's policy towards the United States. Official information is still awaited from London showing that the disorders on the Mexican border were financed by German agents. Evidence to this effect is said to exist in London, but the state department has not asked for it.

Gen. Herrera to Head Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Carranza forces in northeastern Mexico, has been ordered to Mexico City and will be succeeded at least temporarily by Gen. Luis Herrera, commander of the Chihuahua City garrison. Dispatches to the war department Sunday from Gen. Bell, reporting the transfer, contained no explanation as to the cause. Army officers here were plainly surprised at such an important change at this time.

Mexicans Fire on Outpost

EL PASO, Tex.—Last night outposts of Company C, ninth Massachusetts regiment of Boston, under Lieut. W. J. Kievenaar, on border patrol at the "island," were fired upon by Mexicans and returned the fire. About 50 shots were exchanged. It was estimated that the Mexican bullets had been fired at a range of 200 yards from just across the border.

Weekly Report on Troops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department has instructed army commanders on the border to submit weekly reports showing the actual condition of their commands and detailing the duties they are performing.

Refugees Leave Veracruz

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—The United States transport Hancock sailed from Tampico Sunday with 73 Americans on board.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish was scarce at the fish pier today; there were no mackerel landed by vessel, and swordfish, though plentiful, sold higher to dealers. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50 to \$6.50, steak cod \$11.50 to \$12, market cod \$5.50 to \$6.50, pollock \$4 to \$6.25, large hake \$5, small hake \$3.50, cusk \$5.25 and swordfish \$14.25. Groundfish arrivals: Str. Ripple 66,000 pounds, schrs. Elta Mildred 28,500, Ethel B. Penny 4500, W. H. Moody 14,700, Angeline C. Nunan 68,000, W. C. T. U. 81,000, and Thalia 24,800. Swordfish arrivals: Rita A. Viator 80, Gracie Smith 45, Natalie 48, Harry & Thelma 43, Laura Reed 40, and Angie Watson 110. There were two vessels with tilefish at the pier today, the James & Esther having 45,000 pounds and E. B. Penny 15,000.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: John Hays Hammond, 25,000 pounds halibut, 20,000 salt fish and some fresh fish; Jubilee, 14,000 salt fish, 1500 halibut; British schooner Preceptor, 400,000 pounds salt cod, and the following with mackerel: Thelma, 70 bbls, salted; Agnes, 100; Georgia, 150.

Cable advises received here today report the sailing of the White Star liner Cretic, from Ponta Delgada the Azores, at 7 p.m. July 21, on way from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo to Boston. The steamer will be due here Thursday. Including the 456 steerage passengers embarking at Ponta Delgada, the vessel has 160 cabin and 1331 steerage.

Loaded with a capacity cargo of steel, 1350 horses, oats and general merchandise, the steamer Missouri is now on the way to St. Nazaire, France, sailing from Boston yesterday.

The ocean tug Germantown which left Philadelphia towing three barges for Boston turned over the barges to the tug Swatara in Nantucket sound and returned to Philadelphia for a new propeller, having broken one blade on the trip north. The Swatara arrived here today with the three coal barges in tow.

An 1800 ton cargo sailed from London today on the steamer Colonial for Boston according to cable advices. The same

cable also stated that the steamer Cambrian from Boston arrived in London Sunday night.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str. Taunton (Nor.) Olsen Baracoa.
Str. Bunker Hill, New York.
Str. Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str. City of Bangor, Gathorne, Bath, Me.

Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Schnr. George R. Bradford, Littlefield, Rockport, Mass.
Schnr. L. A. Plummer, Kelley, Halifax, N. S.

Tg. Prudence, Walls, Philadelphia towing barges Larimer, George R. Stetson and Harrisburg.

Str. Barndon, Wilson, Baltimore.
Str. Cape Breton (Br.) McDonald, Sydney, C. B.

Str. Juniata, James, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Schnr. Hilda Emma, Crowley, Addison, Me.

Cleared
Str. Prince Arthur, (Br.) Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str. Governor Dingley, Ingalls, Portland, Me.

Str. City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.

Str. Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str. Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str. Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.

Str. Camden, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str. City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bath.

Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

GERMAN COMMENT ON CONSCRIPTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
FRANKFURT, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung devoted a leading article to a discussion of the significance of the adoption of conscription in Great Britain which was typical of most of the German comment on the subject.

The Frankfurter paper insisted first of all that England had been overcome by the dragon of militarism that she set out to slay, and that it was very unlikely that she would be able to revert to the status quo ante after the war. Not that she would be able to maintain a large army on the continental scale while devoting herself at the same time to her main task of maintaining the supremacy of the seas. That, wrote the German paper, would be beyond even England's powers. . . . but she will be more militarist than before, though to what extent will depend largely on internal developments within the empire. Meanwhile it considered that the passage of the conscription bill showed that the English Liberals were almost at their last extremity, and that the Irish rebellion, the defeat at Kut-el-Amara, and "the comfortable prospect" in other theaters of war had finally brought upon them such overwhelming criticism that they had had to renounce what before the war they, in common with many Tories, had regarded as "the palladium of English liberty."

As for the practical significance of the step, the Frankfurter Zeitung maintained that even if the figures quoted by Mr. Asquith were correct, the expedient to which Great Britain had had recourse could have no effect on the outcome of the war. Do they think, it wrote, to change the aspect of the war by adding 200,000 men to 5,000,000, when these new troops are not even to be called up for some time, and will then have to be trained, and will hardly be likely to be able to take the field this year. No, the whole question of conscription is rather of a theoretical and demonstrative importance. England wants to show that she is ready to make the last sacrifice in order to hush the dissatisfaction of her allies, which, seeing that it was found necessary to hold secret parliamentary sessions may have already swelled into threats. The course of the war will for the moment be influenced in no way, and later on hardly noticeably, it is to be presumed, by what the adoption of conscription will effect. The incident, however, shows, or at least demonstrates, that England is today still determined to win the war. In a few months' time perhaps she will already have convinced herself that even this means is not efficacious enough, and then it may well come about that the introduction of this very conscription, which will make the burdens of the war felt in England too even more than they were before, will evoke among the population a trend of thought that will be inclined to consider whether England really has any object in continuing the war for months, and whether to do so would be worth the sacrifices. That, however, concluded the Frankfurter paper, is precisely the atmosphere out of which the European peace may then grow.

BIDS TO BE ASKED ON PAVING PROJECTS

Bids are to be asked for next Saturday for laying grouted granite blocks on a cement base in five Boston streets, the first to be paved out of the fund provided by the city council from the segregated budget. The total estimated cost is \$190,000. The streets are Albany street, from Dover to Northampton street, estimated cost \$124,000; Dorchester avenue, from Savin Hill avenue to Freeport street, \$31,500; Columbia road (city side), from Edward Everett square to Dudley street, \$15,000; Albany street, from Kneeland street to the Boston & Albany railroad bridge, \$19,500. Mayor Curley today received a delegation of citizens representing the West Roxbury Improvement Association who asked for the widening and improvement of Grove street, West Roxbury. The mayor promised to have a survey of the street made but said the work could not be done this year since the city is expending \$140,000 at the present time in Belgrade avenue and Center street, in that district.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

The total fund of the New England committee for Armenian relief has reached \$56,283.36, according to an announcement by Henry D. Forbes, treasurer, who gives a list of recent subscriptions amounting to \$1405.50.

HOUSE FACTION TO OPPOSE NAVAL BUILDING BILL

(Continued from page one)

total approved by the House originally and minus provision for a building program extending over a period of years. Following the passage of the naval budget in the House, Mr. Kitchin issued a statement saying that the opposition had won a victory in that the five-year program had been abandoned. In these circumstances, the so-called "small navy" contenting was fairly content to support the no-battleship measure reported by the House committee.

The House is adjourning over, three days at a time, waiting for the Senate to catch up. Many members are on the campaign. Unless the Senate Democrats reach some agreement promptly, something of a controversy is likely to be precipitated following the army bill as to what shall come next. The District of Columbia, with its half-and-half taxation issue, awaits consideration, which may be taken up while the Democrats are reaching an agreement over the child labor bill, which the President wants passed, but which southern senators are opposing. A Democratic caucus may be called unless the "steering committee" can settle it; Senator Kenyon, Republican, says he will move to consider the child labor measure after the army bill.

The merchant ship bill is on the calendar and will have the right of way soon, but senators are anxious to pass all the appropriation bills passed before July 31 so it will be unnecessary to get another resolution extending last year's appropriations through August. The fiscal year ends June 30, and those appropriations that had not passed by that time were extended one month by special resolution. A second extension is almost unprecedented and might be construed as a reflection on the ability of the Democrats to expedite legislation.

The revenue bill is before subcommittee of the Senate finance committee, being drafted with the House act as a basis. The Senate is continuing the order of eight-and-one-half hour daily sessions to hasten the program and bring adjournment as nearly as possible on Aug. 19.

Democrats Make Appeal

Southern Senators May Vote for Child Labor Legislation

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "Kern-McGillicuddy employees' compensation bill," which passed the House recently, will be reported to the Senate from committee this week, Senator Kern, the majority leader, said today, and will be passed as part of this session's regular program.

The child labor controversy is being allowed to drift, the leaders expecting that a way will be found to pass the bill without serious Democratic opposition. It has been put up to certain southern senators that the Republicans are playing politics with this measure and trying to put the Democrats in the position of preventing the legislation. Senator Hardwick and others who oppose the measure as an infringement of state rights are understood to have let it be known that, in these circumstances, they will not attempt to block it.

A caucus of the Democrats may be called in a day or two to settle this question.

NAVY NEWS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Monday:

Rear Admiral W. P. Caperton, to command in chief Pacific fleet. Lieut. L. C. Dunn, detached command K-1, to home and await orders. P. A. Surg. C. E. Strite, detached naval aeronaut station Pensacola, to Louisiana. P. A. Surg. A. J. Toulon, to Naval Aeronaut station, Pensacola. P. A. Paymaster Smith Hempstone, detached Naval Pay officers' School, Washington, July 31, to bureau of supplies and accounts. P. A. Paymaster I. D. Coyle, detached Supply, to Naval academy. Asst. Paymaster, A. L. Huestis, detached Naval Pay officers' school, July 31, to connection fitting out Maumee and on board when commissioned. Asst. Paymaster J. F. Huddleston, detached Naval Pay officers' school, to Scorpion. Assistant Paymaster M. C. Merriman, to submarine base, New London, Conn. Assistant Paymaster J. A. Byrne, detached Scorpion, to home and await orders. Naval construction G. C. Westervelt, detached Atlantic fleet, to staff commander, submarine force Atlantic fleet.

Movements of vessels

Arrived—Abarenda, at Guam; Celtic, at Santo Domingo City; Chattanooga, at Salina Cruz; Culgoa, New Hampshire, at Newport; Denver, Stewart, Whipple, at La Paz; Lamson, at Charleston; Machias, at New Orleans; Marplehead, New Orleans, Oregon, at Sitka; Orio, at Hampton Roads; Sterling, Uncas, off Cape Roman; Reid, at Norfolk.

Sailed—A-2, A-5, B-1, B-2, B-3, Monadnock, Cavite for Olongapo; Alabama, Illinois, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Newport for Philadelphia; Albany, Salina Cruz for Corinto; Cyclops, Newport for Hampton Roads; G-3, Bridgeport for New London; Gloucester, Portsmouth for Portland; Potomac, Cristobal for Guantánamo; Severn, Cristobal for Norfolk.

RANGER LEAVES NANTUCKET

Continuing its summer cruise the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger leaves Nantucket today for Gardiner's bay, L. I. The cruise ends in Boston Sept. 15.

COLLUSION WITH MUNITION FIRMS DENIED IN SENATE

Debate on Army Bill Interrupted by Assertion That Committee Was Inspired by Men who Profit by War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, took the floor today during discussion of the army bill, to repudiate intimations that senators favoring the preparedness program, were in collusion with munition factories. Senator Norris, an anti-preparedness member, had repeated several times during the debate the assertion that the military and naval increases were inspired by men who profit by war. "I am weary of these intimations," shouted Senator Chamberlain.

"If the Senator knows any member of this body on whom such a charge can rest; let him put his hand on the senator's shoulder and I will aid in putting such a senator out of this Senate. But I insist that there is no such senator. There is but one member of the committee interested in munition plants (presumably Senator Du Pont), and he always leaves the room whenever these questions come up."

By the close vote of 25 to 23 the Senate cut in half the \$5,000,000 appropriation for manufacture of small arms at government arsenals. The vote followed a lively debate in which a number of senators asserted that if the arms were to be made at private plants the lobbyists would not permit the amount set by the House to be reduced.

The reduction is another of the results of the passing of the Mexican crisis, as recommended by the military affairs committee. Senator Norris said it was hardly logical in the face of the enormous army and navy preparedness program to begin cutting down by reducing work in government plants.

Senator Reed said senators did not know what they were voting on, and said he would demand a separate vote later on this amendment.

The Senate then adopted committee amendments increasing from \$6,000,000 to \$11,000,000 the appropriation for ordnance stores and infantry, cavalry and artillery equipment; increasing from \$3,600,000 to \$7,725,000 the appropriation for automatic machine rifles for the army.

Amendments were pending increasing from \$2,000,000 to \$6,585,150 the allowance for machine guns for the national guard; increasing from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 the appropriation for armored motor cars; increasing from \$8,000,000 to \$14,200,000 the appropriation for the field artillery for the national guard; increasing from \$8,000,000 to \$14,000,000 the appropriation for field artillery ammunition for the national guard.

STANDARDIZATION URGED FOR PUBLIC BUILDING IN STATE

The state of Massachusetts needs to watch its expenditures on public buildings, according to Francis X. Tyrrell, chairman of the commission on economy and efficiency, who appeared before the recess committee on building laws this morning and told its members of the urgent need for economy along these lines.

Two years ago, the board of economy recommended the standardization of public buildings occupied by three state boards. Each Legislature, since that time has passed the recommendation along without action. This year it was referred to the recess committee on building laws.

Figures were presented by Mr. Tyrrell to show to the committee that the total valuation of the buildings under the supervision of the three boards exceeds \$51,000,000 or is \$21,000,000 greater than the direct debt of the state.

"Buildings used for similar purposes vary 100 per cent in cost," he said, "and appropriations for maintenance have been diverted to cover construction costs, in the past."

He declared that during one year covered by his investigation, \$40,000 was paid to architects for unused plans. In these cases plans were purchased but appropriation to carry them out was refused by the Legislature.

Architects, according to the chairman of the economy board, have been paid approximately \$250,000 of the state's money in the past three years.

His commission, he told the building committee, is in favor of adopting model plans for buildings which are to be used for similar purposes. Normal school; dormitories and administration buildings for state hospitals and institutions come under this head.

The board of charity, represented in the hearing by Robert Kelo, its secretary, also advocates a feasible plan for the standardization of such buildings, but Mr. Kelo urged the committee to assure that each building be suited for the purpose for which it is needed.

Representative Frederic E. Dowling asked the committee this morning to recommend the establishment of a state building commission to be made up of practical business men and builders.

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ALLIES' VIEW OF BLACKLIST AGITATION

(Continued from page one)

list recently published has been under the trade ban for some time.

It is pointed out in some quarters that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the White House, both directly and indirectly, by enemies of the Allies to enlist the United States against Great Britain, and certain politicians, especially, hope that if the President can be induced to take up the cudgels against the United Kingdom now, that fact, taken in connection with the ready acceptance of the Deutschland as a merchant ship, will help to win a large number of officials of the administration express amazement, apart from any consideration of the merits of the blacklist, that it should be made public at this particular time. Similar intimations have come from abroad. It is pointed out that publication of it was a blunder in view of the pending application for a French loan and other financial arrangements with Russia.

On the other hand, it is noticed by the allied governments that the feeling of resentment in the United States is not inconsistent with the expressions heard previously here whenever the Allies, engaged in a very struggle for existence, have been forced, in the rough and tumble scramble for the mastery, to encroach a little on the technical rights of the United States. Said one diplomat to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"At the outset of the Mexican revolutions your government said you would not concern yourself about the copper and oil interests in Mexico in which we had an interest. But when this war began and copper and oil were contraband and some of the shipments on the high seas were taken, you sent a violent note to London in protest."

The allied governments are unable to comprehend why the United States should become so wrought up over a purely commercial or trade matter, a state or condition they notice is most pronounced here, whenever the turn of the war affects in any measure United States purse strings, but which is not so pronounced and determined in character, when citizens of the United States and innocent women and babies are sacrificed by German submarines wantonly.

It is further pointed out that the United States, if it shall make a strong protest against the policy adopted in Great Britain concerning the trading with the enemy act, will be establishing a precedent that may prove embarrassing to this government in the future. In case of a war between the United States and Mexico, it is argued, if the United States should persist in its present stand, Great Britain could not be deterred from trading with Mexican firms and supplying them with goods.

From the standpoint of the Allies, however, there is ample precedent for the action they have taken, even in the official history of this country. They point out that President Lincoln issued the following proclamation Aug. 16, 1861: "All commercial intercourse between the states in insurrection and the citizens of other states and the other parts of the United States is unlawful and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease."

On May 26, 1862, Congress followed this with an act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to refuse clearance to ships whose cargoes, regardless of their ostensible destination, were intended for points or places in the possession or under the control of insurrectionists against the United States. The British islands in the West Indies were included in the places so designated because goods sent there were transhipped to the southern states.

In the allied view these two official acts constitute ample warrant for the present action of the British government in forbidding its subjects to have commercial dealings with persons connected with the enemy in any way. The Allies further urge the point that there has been no intention to place on the blacklist or injure any German firm in the United States that is not seeking to furnish goods for Germany.

PROHIBITIONIST DECLINES TO RUN

Massachusetts delegates returning from the national convention of the Prohibition party at St. Paul found that H. Heustis Newton, the Progressive candidate for attorney-general at the last election, had declined their invitation to run for the Prohibition nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Newton received a telegram from the delegates on Saturday asking him to consider the question of making a contest for the leading position on the Prohibition state ticket next fall.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, str. Bella, Gibara; Ottar, Las Palmas; Novgorod, Abordeen; Wallace, Liverpool; Anna, San Domingo City; Noordwijk, Rotterdam; Neptunus, Gibraltar; Lafayette, Bordeaux; Sibiria, Bordeaux; Bruzas, San Juan; Bermuda, Bermuda; El Sol, Galveston; Proteus, New Orleans; Hewitt, Portland; Baysarus, Algiers; Clifton, Havre; Wien, Gibara; Tenadores, Port Limon; Colon and Havana; Wells City, Bristol; Penobscot, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES TO WIN

Representative Charles N. James of Cambridge has taken out papers for the Republican nomination in the second Middlesex senatorial district. This district has for two years been represented by James F. Bean of Cambridge. The district has been changed under the recent redistricting and now includes Belmont. Mr. James was a member of the committees on elections and cities of the recent Legislature.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	
*Baltic, for Liverpool.....	July 26
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen.....	July 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux.....	July 26
*Océan, for Bordeaux.....	Aug. 5
*Carpathia, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 5
Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 1
*United States, for Copenhagen.....	Aug. 8
*Bergenfjord, for Bergen.....	Aug. 8
Cretic, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 8
Pannonia, for Falmouth-London.....	Aug. 9
*New York, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 9
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux.....	Aug. 9
*Holland, for Rotterdam.....	Aug. 9
Patris, for Naples, via Oran.....	Aug. 8
Stockholm, for Gothenburg.....	Aug. 10
Andania, for Falmouth-London.....	Aug. 12
Bergera, for Bordeaux.....	Aug. 12
*Orduna, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 12
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 13
*Kronland, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 13
Lapland, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 13
*Océan, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 13
*Alaunia, for Falmouth-London.....	Aug. 16
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa, via Naples.....	Aug. 16
La Touraine, for Bordeaux.....	Aug. 16
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 16
*Tuscania, for Genoa.....	Aug. 16
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-London.....	Aug. 16
*Carpathia, for Naples-Genoa.....	Aug. 22
*Carpathia, for Bergen.....	Aug. 22
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux.....	Aug. 22
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 22
*Stanpalla, for Genoa, via Naples.....	Aug. 22
*Holland, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 22
*Holland, for Liverpool.....	Aug. 22

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET LIQUIDATION IN EVIDENCE

After Early Display of Strength Securities Prices React Sharply—U. S. Steel Attracts Attention of the Traders

New York stocks this morning continued Saturday's strong tone and in several instances some large gains were made in the first few minutes, most of which were among specialties. Union Pacific and United States Steel common advanced good fractions. The Maxwell automobile shares were features for an upward movement, especially the common stock. General Electric sold up a point, and American Beet Sugar and Studebaker were up somewhat more than the average, although the latter eased off considerably from its best. Baltimore and Ohio and Willamette-Overland were ex-dividend, \$2.50 and 75 cents respectively. The market as a whole did not have any decided trend one way or the other, but was steady and held up well.

American Zinc was conspicuous locally for a rise of 1/2 of a point at first today. As a rule the rest of the list was harder, although quiet.

Mexican Petroleum fell off slightly in New York late in the first half-hour, but the general list did not change much. Boston also held steady.

Buying orders were satisfied during the early sales and then prices began to ease off. Before midday they were generally below Saturday's closing level. Before the reaction started Steel got up to 87 1/2, a new high level for this movement and 3/4 above Saturday's closing price. It lost most of its gain before midday. The advance was largely brought about by talk of an extra dividend tomorrow, based on the big earnings of the corporation.

However, there is considerable doubt that the directors will make an extra distribution at this time. Mexican Petroleum opened up 3/4 at 101 and declined well under 90 before midday. Net losses were recorded by Studebaker, Reading, Willamette-Overland, American Locomotive, General Electric and Union Pacific. On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 70 and after improving 3/4 dropped to 69 1/2 before midday. United Fruit opened up 1/4 at 158, went to 159, receded 1/4, and again moved up.

A slightly better tone prevailed in the early afternoon. Colorado Fuel, Cuba Cane Sugar, Marine preferred and Lee Rubber were up. A large block of Pond Creek changed hands on the local exchange at 12. Alaska Gold moved up more than a point and then eased off.

New York total sales, 439,300 shares; \$2,512,000 bonds.

COTTON MARKET
(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	13.05	13.08	12.95	13.08
Oct	13.00	13.14	13.00	13.13
Dec	13.00	13.10	13.00	13.10
Jan	13.00	13.10	13.00	13.10
Mar	13.00	13.10	13.00	13.10
May	13.00	13.10	13.00	13.10
Spots, 13.15, up 1/2.				

LIVERPOOL, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures quiet, active months 1/2 to 1 point net higher. Spot sales 6000 bales, including 5700 American; July-Aug. 7.84 1/2; Oct.-Nov. 7.79 1/2; Jan.-Feb. 7.74 1/2; March-April 7.74 1/2.

TO BUY OTHER ROADS
Stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railway will vote, on Sept. 20, on the proposition to purchase the Indianapolis & Louisville railway, Indian State railroad and the Chicago & Wabash Valley railway.

POND CREEK COAL
During the half year concluded June 30, Pond Creek Coal produced 484,405 tons of coal and sold 453,915 tons. This was an increase of 57 per cent in production and 53 per cent in sales over the corresponding period of last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 13-16, cables 4.70 1/2; 60-day bills 4.71 1/2 and 90-day bills 4.69 1/2. Franc cables 5.90 1/4, checks 5.90 3/4. Reichsmarks 72.9-16 and 72 1/2. Lire cables 6.43 1/2, checks 6.44 1/2.

WEATHER
(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

For southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair.
For northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 72.10 a. m. 77
12 noon 74.2 p. m. 70

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m.)

Albany	70	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	70	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	80	Portland, Me.	70
Cincinnati	70	Pittsburgh	76
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	62
Denver	70	San Francisco	60
Indianapolis	78	St. Louis	82
Kansas City	70	St. Paul	82
Nantucket	60	Washington	74

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
A B S & F C pf. 175	175	175	175	175
Alaska Gold	18	19 1/2	18	19
Alaska Ju.	8	8	8	8
Al-Chalmers	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Beet Sug.	90	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Can.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Can pf.	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Am Car Fy.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Coal Prod.	143	143 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54
Am H & L pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Lee Sec.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Lined.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Lined.	68	68	65 1/2	66
Am Locomf.	101	101	101	101
Am Smelting	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am S See Apf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Writing pf.	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Am Zinc	37	37	34 1/2	35 1/2
*Am Zinc pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Atchafson	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafson pf.	99	99	99	99
At Con Linc.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111	111
At Gulf Ctl.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Bald Loco.	73 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
*Balt & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
*Balt & Ohio pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Brooklyn R. T.	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85
Brook Union	130	130	130	130
Brown Shoe	56	56	56	56
Burns Term.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Butte & Sup.	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Butterick	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
B F Goodrich	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Can Pacific	179 1/2	179 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
Cent Leather	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chandler Motor	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ches & Ohio	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
C M St Paul	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96
C M & St P pf.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Ch R I & Pac.	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi & West pf.	36	36	36	36
Chile Copper	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
China Copper	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Col Fuel	45 1/2	46	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Tab & R.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Con Can.	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Con Gas.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Con Prod.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cru Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cuban Cane	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Cuban Cane Sup	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Del & Lack	225	225	225	225
Denver pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35
Detroit Edison	139	139	139	139
D S S & A	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
East pf.	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Eric 1st pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Gen Electric	169	170	168 1/2	170
Gen Motors	499	500	499	500
Gen Motors pf.	113	113	113	113
G. W. Helme Co	198 1/2	198 1/2	195	195
Gt Nor Ore	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Greene Can	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gulf States	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Gulf States 2 pf	82	82	82	82
Ill Cent.	104	104	104	104
Inspiration	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Int Con Corp.	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Int Con Corp pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Ag Corp	43 1/2	43 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Int Mer Mar	25	25	24	24 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf	86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Inter Paper	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Inter Paper pf.	65	65	63	64 1/2
Inter Nickel Ct.	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kelley Tires	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Kelley Tire pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Kennecott Cop.	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lack Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
L E & W	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Lee R & T Ct.	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lefgh Valley	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Max Motor	81	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.	88	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	59	59	58	58
May pf.	105	105	105	105
Mex Petrol.	101	101	98 1/2	99
Miami	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
M & St L.	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pacific	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mo Pac Ct.	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nat Enamel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat Lead	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Nevada Con.	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
N Y A Brake	126	126	124	124
N Y Central	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103
NYNH&H	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
N O T & Lt.	87	87	87	87
N & W	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Northern Pac.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
O & W	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Pennsylvania	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Phila Co.	30	41	40	41
Pitts Coal pf.	102	102	102	102
Pitts Steel pf.	98	98	93	98
Pressed Steel	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Public Service	131	131	131	131
Pullman	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Ray Con.	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rdg 1st pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.	45 1/2	47	45 1/2	45 1/2
Rep I & S	47 1/2	48	45 1/2	45 1/2
Repub I & S pf.	110	110	110	110
Rye Steel Sp.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Seab A Lpf.	38	38	38	38
Sears-Robuck	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Shattuck	21 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Sloss Sheffield	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
So Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Studebaker	129 1/2	129 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Tenn Copper	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Texas Co	192 3/4	192 3/4	192	192
Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
Union B & P	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Union B & P pf.	367 1/2	367 1/2	367 1/2	367 1/2
Union Pacific	137 3/4	137 3/4	137	137
United Fruit	158	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
United Rys S F	11	11	10 7/8	10 7/8
Un Rys S-F pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
U S C I P	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
U S Rubber	54	54	53 3/4	53 3/4
USS&R	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
U S Steel	86 1/2	87 1/2	86	86 1/2
U S Steel pf	118	118	117 1/4	117 1/2
Utah Copper	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Utah Chem	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Va-Sea pf.	108	108	108	108
Va I C & C	44	44	44	44
Vulcan Detin.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wabash	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Wabash A	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
W Maryland	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Westinghouse	57 1/2	58	56 1/4	56 1/4
*Willys-Overland	63	63	60 1/4	60 1/4
W-O pf.	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Wis Central	54	54	52	52
Woolworth	137	137	137	137
Worumpf A	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

CLOTH DEMAND MODERATE BUT TONE IS FIRM

Feature of Situation Is Paying of Full Prices by Buyers in Face of Slack Inquiry and Narrow Trading

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The feature of the markets for fine and fancy cotton goods and for print cloths is their extreme firmness in the face of the very moderate demand. Manufacturers both in this city and Fall River say the inquiry for goods is far from being actually broad and active, but buyers have to pay full prices for purchases.

This reflects the continued confidence of the mill men in the market situation. The manufacturers point out that this is usually a dull season of the year. Even on fine goods, on which converters are opening their new spring lines, it is too early for the gray goods mills to get much of the new season's business. On print cloths, Fall River frequently has found a dull July followed by great activity the latter part of August and September.

The curtailment of production through the shortage of labor much have some effect on values. Individual manufacturers usually do not care to admit that they are very short of help, lest it be considered a reflection on their manufacturing ability, and so it is extremely difficult to find out how much machinery is idle for lack of operatives, but it is known that it is considerable. The shortage affects not only the spinning and weaving mills but the finishing and bleaching concerns.

Another factor which indirectly helps to sustain cloth values is that the mills are reducing their floating debts and so are less governed in their merchandizing policies by their loan requirements. What the mills are doing in this respect was shown last week when one Fall River mill called in the balance of its \$200,000 of outstanding bonds. In times past, whenever money has been at all tight mills with large debts have often been forced to sell goods against their market judgment, simply for the purpose of raising working capital. They do not have to do this so much now.

The tremendous increase in production costs also contributes to the maintenance of cloth prices at the comparatively high level that they have reached. Manufacturers have a difficult time to convince many buyers that cotton is not the only element in production which has risen greatly, and that buyers cannot estimate mill profits today by comparing cotton and cloth prices respectively with what they were one year, two years or five years ago. It is not denied that the cloth mills, particularly the fine goods mills, are making good profits, but these profits are not so large as many buyers suppose, in basing their ideas on cloth prices alone.

Fall River print cloth mills have been accumulating some goods. New Bedford mills have fewer contracts on their books now than they had a month or two ago. But in neither case are the manufacturers disturbed, they say. Stocks of goods in Fall River mill warehouses are only moderate, and New Bedford mills still have plenty of business booked ahead, some of it running well into spring of next year, and the bulk of it extending well into the middle of the fall. Some of the manufacturers say that during the past week they have found a tendency on the part of some fine yarn goods to strengthen in price, and the demand has been better than it was earlier in the summer.

The large amount of yarn made for sale by the cloth mills does not seem to have any effect whatever on yarn values. Many yarn spinners are sold so far ahead they quote only nominal prices, which amount virtually to rejections of business. Combed yarns, which are made largely in this city, are exceedingly firm. The demand seems to be much larger than the supply, so far as deliveries for several months ahead are concerned, and so the yarn market is still entirely in spinners' hands. Reports in yarn circles are that both knitters and weavers are very well employed and consuming yarn in tremendous volume.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 243,395 head, a loss of 24,193 head, but they were 23,340 head in excess of last year. Deliveries of hogs fell off 10,516 head for the week and 10,079 head for the year. Arrivals of cattle increased 2328 head for the week and 12,516 head for the year. Sheep receipts fell off 10,005 head from those of the previous week, but as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 gained 20,903 head. The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended July 22:

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
Hogs	126,751	143,267	136,850
Cattle	48,347	46,019	35,831
Sheep	68,297	78,302	47,394
Total	243,395	267,588	220,075

NEW YORK EXPORTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—June exports from New York totaled \$240,194,838, compared with \$252,052,252 in May, 1916, and \$184,295,970 for April, 1916, making \$676,543,060 for the three months.

NEW ENGLAND'S SHARE IN THE FRENCH LOAN

Subscriptions Estimated to Total \$15,000,000 or 16 Per Cent of Entire Offering of \$94,500,000

New England took a liberal slice of the French loan, the subscriptions for the six New England states reaching a total which is conservatively estimated at \$15,000,000, or 16 per cent of the entire offering of \$94,500,000.

New England did not grasp for these French bonds with quite the same avidity as in the case of the \$50,000,000 Russian loan a few weeks ago. New England investors took fully 20 per cent of the Russian bonds, the novelty and high income return of the issue proving irresistible attractions. It is impossible to estimate the bulk of New England participation in the French loan with the same facility as in other recent foreign issues. Subscribers were urged to send their subscriptions direct to J. P. Morgan & Co., and very many of them did so.

There is a general impression that underwriting participation in the new loan was rather freely extended. This is not the fact. Those banks and trust companies in New England which subscribed for \$100,000 or more of the Anglo-French loan last year were given underwriting in the French loan. Bankers and brokers were also given underwriting, but in most cases were cut to a very small percentage of what they would have liked to receive.

Chicago and the middle West did far better with the French bonds than with the Anglo-French loan. It is estimated that the Chicago market took between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 of the issue. Generally speaking, western participation in these French bonds was unexpectedly gratifying.

FINANCING OF PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Plans for refinancing Philadelphia Electric Company provide for transfer into one ownership of all properties owned by Philadelphia Electric Company of New Jersey to Philadelphia Electric Company of Pennsylvania, capitalization of latter to be increased from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, with authorized bonded indebtedness of \$60,000,000 secured by a first mortgage on all properties. Approximately \$35,000,000 bonds will be issued at once, remainder being reserved for future corporate purposes.

The plan provides for exchange of all outstanding trust certificates amounting to \$28,276,442 and supplying of adequate capital for immediate requirements of the system and makes it possible in future to have \$50,000,000 additional capital available for development of central station electric business in Philadelphia.

Subject to ability to retire necessary amount of trust certificates and approval by Pennsylvania public service commission, \$35,000,000 of new bonds have been sold to Drexel & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. and will be offered by these firms.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 24)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. C. and E. S. Cohen of Cohen & Co.; Essex.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—E. P. Carpenter of Guttman, Carpenter & Telling; 100 Essex st.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Avery.
Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Selp; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Cleveland—C. E. Pettit; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff; U. S.
Denver—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Purcell Co.; Essex.
Evansville—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Havana—G. W. Jimenez; U. S.
Havana—Jose Buñes; U. S.
Havana—Jose Viera of Viera & Co.; Lenox.
Houston, Tex.—C. H. Glumac; U. S.
Houston, Tex.—M. Lewis; U. S.
Los Angeles—Wm. McDonough of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Avery.
Milwaukee—F. H. Stover; U. S.
Mississippi—Samuel Stolz; Essex.
New Orleans—T. J. Eckert; U. S.
New Orleans—A. Merder; U. S.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—George W. Hogan of Boston Shoe Store; Adams.
Oxford, N. C.—S. Cohen; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman B. & S. Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Porto Rico—M. Cambior; U. S.
Porto Rico—Juan Banza; U. S.
Rio de Janeiro—Playa de Novas; U. S.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
San Francisco—G. R. Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Adams.
St. Louis—M. Roblee; Essex.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham; U. S.
Toledo—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Trenton, N. J.—A. K. Menderville; U. S.
Washington Court House, O.—J. F. Hagerty and W. Sloop; U. S.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. & G. H. Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS
Sidney, Aust.—W. A. Mayor of Warren & Strang; Tour.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 63 1/2.

GOVERNMENT WOOL PRICE CONCESSION

Probable That Great Britain May Yield to Demand of Farmers in Fixing Figure to Be Paid for the English Clip

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BRADFORD, England, July 6.—A persistent agitation by farmers all over the country supported by the representatives of the landed interest in the House of Lords, seems likely to succeed in wringing a concession from the government in the matter of the price to be paid for the new English clip. The war office has stated that they have no desire to be hard on the farmers, and they have consented to receive, at an early date, a deputation organized by the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the National Farmers Union. It will be remembered that the price originally fixed was 30 per cent advance on the prices of 1914. The farmers claim that they ought to have not less than last year's prices, urging the increased cost of feeding stuffs and the unfairness of treating home-grown wool differently from imported wool, but they are willing to compromise, and it is generally believed that the government will offer 40 per cent on 1914 prices as a final settlement.

Further explanations have been given in Parliament concerning the purchase scheme. They leave unchanged the broad outlines given last week, but details have been filled in and the appointment of Vernon Willey as organizer and director of the operations is now officially acknowledged. A central advisory committee of prominent wool merchants is being set up to assist Mr. Willey in selecting suitable district officers, in fixing maximum prices, and dividing up the country into convenient areas. There are also to be local advisory committees in each district with whom the district officer will consult as to the selection of the merchants to be appointed buyers. As far as possible it is to be arranged that the farmer shall sell to the merchant, to whom he has been accustomed to sell, although no vested right of any buyer to deal with any farmer will be admitted. As far as it operates this arrangement will preserve old connections, and make easier the return to normal conditions of trading when the time comes. In the selection of merchants to act as buyers regard will be paid to the extent of their warehouse accommodation, and their experience in the classing of wool. Considerable attention has been attracted by a statement made in Parliament by Lord Crewe.

Replying for the government to complaints that the war office might have given fuller notice of their intentions, instead of waiting until the season's auction sales were about to begin, he said "there were special reasons of an unexpected urgent character which required a purchase not originally contemplated." These reasons are obviously a military secret, or Lord Crewe would have given fuller information, but it is not difficult for those conversant with the trade to guess what they are.

Here in Bradford the uncertainty respecting the price to be fixed for the English clip, and the conditions on which it will be available for both civil and military uses, is reacting on the position of crossbreeders, users of which are disposed to delay further purchases until after the opening of the London sales. Meanwhile English wool of the old clip continues to harden, and most sorts are quoted a half-penny higher than last week. As was expected, the wool combers' strike has been settled by a compromise and work was resumed on Monday.

There is a possibility of further trouble in the dyeing trade—again on the question of wages—but both sides have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The next series of London wool sales will begin on July 11 and extend to July 29, the period embracing 15 selling days. The approximate quantity of colonial wool available is 109,300 bales, including 41,750 bales Australian, 59,300 bales New Zealand and 8250 bales Cape. In addition to these about 6000 bales Punta Arenas, 2000 bales Falkland islands and 100 bales River Plate will be offered.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £94, up £3; futures £91, up £2; electro £122, unchanged; sales, spot 200 tons, futures none. Spot tin £166 5s., off £2; futures £157, off 15s.; straits £167 5s., off £2; sales, spot tin none, futures 100 tons. Spot lead £27 15s., off 17s. 6d.; futures £26, off 10s. 6d.; spot spelter £26, up 2; futures spelter £32, up £2.

BOND PRICES AVERAGES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of ten highest grade railroad, ten second grade railroad, ten public utility and ten industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mo.	Yr.
10 high gr. rails...	92.88	92.88
10 2d grade rails...	86.43	86.43
10 public utility...	95.22	95.22
10 industrial...	97.72	97.72
Combined average...	93.81	93.81

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

LIVERPOOL, England.—The local cotton exchange will be closed the following Saturdays: July 29, Aug. 5, 12, 19, and 26.

MORE PROGRESS ANNOUNCED BY PEKIN SYNDICATE

Directors Say in Circular That Work Is Proceeding Satisfactorily at the Mines

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—The directors of the Pekin Syndicate have issued a circular stating that they would have been justified in not issuing an interim report at the present time, owing to the unsettled state of affairs all over the world, including China. Nevertheless they prefer, in a brief way, to adhere to the practice initiated in 1913.

It is gratifying to note, they state, that, under the circumstances, work is proceeding satisfactorily at the mines, considering the present abnormal conditions. The colliery has been maintained in good condition, and, notwithstanding delays and difficulties, owing to the war, of obtaining machinery and stores, the plant required for the completion of the pumping system has been shipped.

The opening of the areas remaining to be worked from pits Nos. 1, 2 and 3 is being proceeded with, thus bringing into full operations the powerful winding equipments which have been installed. The Fu Chung Corporation, established last year as a combination of Chinese and European interests for disposing of the output of the syndicate's collieries and those of the Chung Yuan Company, is being steadily organized, and the amicable cooperation between both parties has already yielded results which justify the existence of the corporation, but some time must necessarily be spent in coordinating the efforts of the collieries concerned—namely, the syndicate's mines at Jameisen and the Chinese mines.

The corporation requires a further period of preliminary trading before the maximum benefits accrue to its operations. Both parties are already selling more coal under the present arrangements than they did in the preceding years. The syndicate's total output of coal for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1915, was 285,496 tons, against 119,971 tons during the corresponding period ended Dec. 31, 1914, and the sales 224,970 tons, as against 152,945 tons, the financial results having been correspondingly satisfactory. New agencies have been and are being opened, and should the sales develop in the same ratio in future the large producing capacity of the mines will be utilized to the fullest extent.

NEW HAVEN ROAD SURPLUS EARNINGS OUTLOOK BRIGHT

It has been recently indicated that surplus earnings of above \$10,000,000, representing at least 6 1/2 per cent on New Haven railroad's outstanding shares, have been realized from operations during the year ended June 30 if there is taken into consideration extraordinary expense charges and equity in subsidiaries' earnings.

It is in the balance-sheet as well as the income-account that one should look for all the changes in the financial position of the railroads. Boston & Maine has pared down its notes from \$27,000,000 to \$13,300,000. This cut of \$13,700,000 since the 1913 fiscal year-end has been largely through disposing of securities received from the Maine Central sale, although about \$2,000,000 of the notes have been paid off in cash. New Haven on June 30, 1913, had \$42,508,000 notes and bills payable, but on the corresponding date of the current year notes payable amounted to only \$25,224,000.

During the past fiscal year New Haven decreased its debt by \$5,037,180. It received \$4,719,153 from disposing of securities and real estate. The balance of \$318,027 was paid out of cash income. Even this does not tell the whole story, for during the past year, New Haven has been turning income back into the road to the extent of \$5,279,795. This is the amount of additions to property and includes additions to equipment. This \$5,279,795 contrasts with only \$201,628 expenditures during the preceding year.

KANSAS CITY & PACIFIC
Notice is given by the committee of holders of the first mortgage 4s. due 1900, of the Kansas City & Pacific railroad, that the court has directed the receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway to pay the Feb. 1, 1916, coupon of the bonds without interest on and after July 29. Payment will be made to holders of certificates of deposit on and after date at the Franklin Trust Company.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edward R. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Company has resigned as a director of Diamond Match Company. He is succeeded by T. J. Reynolds, vice-president, who assumed charge of sales department of company about four years ago. The satisfactory results accomplished in that period are said to have been due largely to his efforts.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Value of mineral production of United States in 1915 was approximately \$2,373,000,000, a gain of \$258,000,000, or more than 12 per cent, over 1914. Value for 1915 has been exceeded but once—in 1913—at \$2,439,000,000.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

S. Marcus Company, Worcester—Samuel Marcus, Isaac Marcus, Florence C. Brown; ladies', misses' and children's clothing; \$100,000.
Fire Alarm Signal Company, Boston—Alfred J. Hixon, Benjamin B. Hatch, Hollis H. Sawyer; \$100,000.
Spray Engineering Company, Boston—Lee H. Parker, John T. Clark, Bertrand R. T. Collins, Eastwood P. Thompson, Frederick Foster; \$100,000.
Superba Towel Company, Fall River—Timothy Mooney, Alfred W. McQuillen, Nor H. Mooney; \$200,000.
Anderson Electric Bath Company, Malden—Marquis M. Converse, Gustaf S. Anderson, Harry G. Johnson; \$10,000.
Central Security Company, Springfield—Franklin G. Neal, Frank L. Willis, Kingman Brewster; \$50,000.

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS FOR LAST WEEK

Net price changes in the New York and Boston securities markets last week showed more gains than losses. In some cases good sized advances were made. The appended table gives the high, low and last sales together with the net changes for the week of the leading active stocks ended July 22:

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Alaska Gold	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	120 1/2	120	120 1/2	1/2
Am Zinc	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/4
Ariz. Consol.	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4
At. & G. W. I.	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	1/4
Do pref.	65	62	64 1/2	1/2
Bos. & Me.	45	44	45	1/2
Butte & Sup.	69 1/2	64	69 1/2	1/2
Cal. & Ariz.	68 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	1/2
Cop. Range	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	1/4
East Butte	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/2
Lake Copper	12	11	12	1/2
Mass Cons.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/2
Mich. Cons.	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4
North Butte	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
Shannon	8	7 1/2	8	1/2
Sup. & Bos.	4	3 1/4	4	1/4
United Fruit	157 1/2	154	157 1/2	1/2
United Shoe	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	1/2
U. S. Smet.	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	1/2
Do pref.	50 1/2	49 1/2	50	1/2
Utah Apex	4	3 1/4	4	1/4
Utah Copper	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
Ventura	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Alaska Gold	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	1/2
Allis-Chal.	22 1/2	19	22 1/2	1/2
Am Beet Sug.	90 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	1/2
Am Can	56 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
Am Car & Fwy.	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1/2
Am Loco	67	60 1/2	60 1/2	1/2
Am Smelters	95 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1/2
Am Zinc	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	1/4
Anconada	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2
Atchafalaya	103	104 1/2	104 1/2	1/2
At. & G. W. I.	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	1/4
Bald Loco	74 1/2	66	74 1/2	1/2
B. & O.	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	1/2
Beth Steel	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
Butte & Sup.	69 1/2	64	69 1/2	1/2
Cent Leather	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
Ches. & Ohio	62	61 1/2	61 1/2	1/2
C. R. I. & Pac.	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
Chilean Cop.	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	1/2
Col Fuel	45	42	45	1/2
Cru. Steel	71 1/2	64 1/2	71 1/2	1/2
Cuba Cane	60 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2	1/2
Do pref.	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2
Erie	36	35 1/2	35 1/2	1/2
Maxwell	70 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	1/2
Mex. Petrol.	102	96 1/2	100 1/2	1/2
Miami	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	1/2
Mich. Cons.	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	1/4
N. Y. Central	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1/2
Nor & West	120 1/2	127	127 1/2	1/2
Nor Pacific	112	111 1/2	111 1/2	1/2
Pennsylvania	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1/2
Press Steel Car	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1/2
Ray Cons.	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
Reading	98 1/2	96	98 1/2	1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	1/4
Sears Roebuck	147	139 1/2	139 1/2	1/2
So. Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4	1/4
So. Railway	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1/2
Studebaker	129 1/2	123 1/2	128 1/2	1/2
Tenn Copper	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1/2
Texas Co.	159 1/2	187	193 1/2	1/2
Union Pacific	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	1/2
U. S. Rubber	54	52	53 1/2	1/2
U. S. Steel	86 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2	1/2
Utah Copper	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	1/4
Wabash A.	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1/2
Westing Elec.	58	53 1/2	57 1/2	1/2
Wills-Over	63 1/2	53 1/2	63 1/2	1/2

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

MORGAN BUILDING CO. CAPITAL LARGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Morgan Building Company, which holds title to the new offices of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. at Wall and Broad streets, has increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The structure, which is probably the most costly private office in the world, is assessed by the city at \$5,100,000, of which \$4,100,000 represents land value. The building, which is four stories, fronts 113

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PORTLAND, ORE.

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PIKE AT 5TH **THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.** **PIKE AT 5TH**

NATIONALLY KNOWN LINES WE SELL
MONARCH RANGES, FREE SEWING MACHINES
LAMBERT'S ARTS AND CRAFTS FURNITURE
HOUSIER KITCHEN CABINETS, TOURIST GO-CARTS
WHITTALL RUGS AND CARPETS

COAL CLEAN COAL PROMPT SERVICE
CORRECT WEIGHT
RIGHT PRICES

Phone Elliott 325
OCCIDENTAL FUEL COMPANY
833 Railroad Ave., Seattle.
ROY J. HUTSON, Manager

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Dainties That Are Winning the West

Mrs. Porter's

PURITY PRODUCTS
Salad Dressing Mayonnaise
THOUSAND ISLAND DRESSING
Fruit Pudding, Fig Pudding, Plum Pudding
Mrs. Porter's Products at Don-
aldson's, Minneapolis, at Bry's,
Memphis, and all leading Grocers
on Pacific Coast.
MRS. M. A. PORTER, SEATTLE.

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND
CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES

The Choicest
Foods Packed
When Fresh

SYLVESTER BROS. COMPANY
830-832 4th Avenue South
SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

Phone Elliott 223
for
KRISTOFERSON'S
PERFECTLY
PASTEURIZED
MILK

HOTELS

Hotel Wintonia
SEATTLE

Pike Street and Minor Avenue
PLAN—European \$1.00 and up. American
\$1.50 and up.
ROOMS—Single and ensuite, with or
without bath. All outside rooms.
GUESTS—The Wintonia is especially
suitable for those desiring homelike
surroundings, all conveniences.
Garage in connection. Special courtesy
shown to ladies unattended.
RATES—Special weekly, monthly and
yearly rates.

FLORISTS

Call Main 6644
WOODLAWN
FLOWER SHOP
Representing 250,000 sq. feet
of glass.
H. A. Crouch, A. M. Beall
Downtown Shop, Seaside
Clemmer Theater, SEATTLE

SHOES

TURRELL SHOE COMPANY
903 2nd Ave., Burke Bldg.
High Grade Shoes
For the whole family at
reasonable prices.

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Phone Elliott 4550
SOCIETY STATIONERY SHOP
E. J. HARTNEY, Pres.
Engraved Personal Cards
Wedding Invitations, Announcements
At Home, Hurd's Finest Stationery
214 MADISON STREET, SEATTLE

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES SHARP-
ENED—Razors ground and honed; shears
sharpened; price reasonable. T. J.
BROWN, 1015 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

POMONA, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE NEWEST
WASH FABRICS

For Late Summer Focks, Here Now
Sheer, dainty fabrics, in rich,
beautiful colorings and pat-
terns—a fine assortment.

ORANGE BELT EMPORIUM
POMONA

SEE US FIRST about smart millinery;
the latest novelties at popular prices.
E. C. SIEVE'S & CO., T. J.
Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

HARDWARE

A. B. AVIS
Hardware, Plumbing and Tools
135 West 2nd St.

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A. W. POOLEY
FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Phone
2507. 363 West Second St., Pomona.

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON—Exquisite hand-
made jewelry; skilled repairing of watches
and jewelry. 155 South Garey Ave.

TABLE SUPPLIES

THE STORE for particular people.
CURTIS & CLARK, where cleanliness is a
habit and quality is guaranteed. Phone 64.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN WHO KNOW
Go Direct to
Cheasty's
Sellers of the
Smartest and Best
Clothing
Yet Produced

Priced
\$15.00 to \$50.00

"Values tell" in every depart-
ment of The Big Men's Store.
Have a look. It's time well
spent.

CLOTHIERS

KING BROS
CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
719 Second Ave. near Columbia

UPSTAIRS
CLOTHES SHOP
LUNDQUIST-LILLY
2d floor Joshua Green Bldg., 4th and Pike
Trade Upstairs and Save \$10

DRY GOODS

Exclusive Seattle Agency for
Women's and Children's
Munsing Underwear
"There is no better"
FRASER-PATERSON CO.
Second Avenue at University

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS
"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"
For Men, Women and Children
Agents
Phoenix
Baillargeon Bldg., 1106 2d

SCHOOLS

CONCORD SCHOOL
Sixth Year Opening Sept. 6th, 1916
Not all applicants accepted.
Day school; grade pupils.
Telephone MRS. R. G. WELLMAN,
626 Madison Ave., Seattle. Capitol 2631

REAL ESTATE

COLLYER-VILAS-ELLIOTT, Inc.
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans and Insurance
216 Leary Building—Main 5578—SEATTLE

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THE RUG SHOP
Our Specialty—The beautiful hand-
woven all-wool TATAMI RUG.
LUMAN E. B. KER
Elliott 584. 928 Pine Street

ART SHOPS

Muncy Art Company
PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMING.
1807 THIRD AVE., SEATTLE
Opposite Postoffice

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE HOLLISTER, 715 EASTLAKE
SEATTLE—2 and 3-room apts., furn'd;
about the best in the city for the money;
strictly first class; a discount of 15% for
the summer months. Phone Capitol 329.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, Paperhanging, Calomining
WM. STANLEY TERRY. Floors repaired
and made over by new method; work re-
asonable and guaranteed. Capitol 2662.
108 Broadway, Seattle.

CLEANING AND DYEING

PLEASE let me know if you answer
this advertisement. PAUL J. MARSH, 216
E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN, 234 South Thomas
st., Pomona, Cal. Men's furnishings and
hats.

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SHOES for men, women and children
at prices to suit you. F. J. TARR SHOE
CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TALKING Machines, Records, Pianos,
Tuning all kinds of Strings. L. E.
SEBAST, 238 North Garey Avenue.

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ADVERTISING

For Each Day of the Week
is published as follows:

Boston appears each day but is
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Pacific Coast appears Monday.
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Baltimore and Washington, D. C.,
appear Tuesday.
New York and Chicago appear
Wednesday and Saturday.
Middle States appear Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday.
New England Cities appear
Thursday.
Ohio cities and Toronto appear
Friday.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"Rialto 500"
Silk Stockings
\$1.00

YOU can depend upon them
for wear and lasting fit, and
they set an exceptional standard
for style and appearance at this
popular price.

They are knitted from 12-
strand pure silk thread, in black,
white and a wide range of the
fashionable colors, and are
strengthened with 8-inch lisle
top and lisle heel, sole and toe.

Rialto 500 Stockings are to
be obtained from Frederick &
Nelson only, and will be sent
postpaid upon receipt of order.
Price \$1.00 pair.

FREDERICK & NELSON
SEATTLE

Charming Fashions
at
Popular Prices

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KING BROS
CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
719 Second Ave. near Columbia

UPSTAIRS
CLOTHES SHOP
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Wednesday and Saturday.
Middle States appear Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday.
New England Cities appear
Thursday.
Ohio cities and Toronto appear
Friday.

CLOTHIERS

Boy's
Clothing
NORFOLK
\$4.95 to \$15.00
TOPCOATS
\$3.95 to \$6.00
SPRING HATS
50c to \$1.50

Ben Selling
Morrison at 4th.

Summer Sports Apparel
of all kinds
The Newest Ideas at the
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
Washington St. at 10th
A Charge Account Your Privilege

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

SOCIAL STATIONERY
Engraving—Printing—Embossing
CALLING BUSINESS
CARDS
Wedding and Monogram Stationery
R. F. FRESCOTT, 144 S. 3rd, Portland, Or.

BANKS

Under Conservative Management
and Government Supervision
LUMBERMENS
NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AND
STARK STS. Capital
\$1,000,000

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DRY GOODS

Don't Miss
Our Restaurant **Rhodes Brothers** Mail Orders
Promptly Filled

In Every Detail Tacoma's Leading Retail Establishment
BROADWAY AT ELEVENTH STREET
Six Great Floors of Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Home Furnishings

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Manx Hairdressing Shop
Hair Goods Manufactured from Combs
Second floor Gross Block
1126 1/2 Broadway, TACOMA, WASH.
Phone Main 1080

TAILORS

CALLSON & AHNQUIST
TAILORS
Better Clothes for Men
Main 3247
105 So. 10th Street TACOMA

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The C. T. Muehlenbruch Co.
Inc.
Ice Cream Candy Sherbets
Luncheon
905 BROADWAY 1111 TACOMA AVE.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

CARLYLE'S
CAFETERIA
917 Pacific Avenue TACOMA, WASH.

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Tacoma, Wash.
Main 224

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Regal Main
CLEANERS 9502

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MAHNCKE & CO.
PIEDMONT JEWELLERS
Established 1883
914 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

DOGS, CATS, BIRDS, ETC.

A Good Companion in your home is a
well bred AIREDALE TERRIER.
Puppies and adults from \$25 up with
pedigree.
WRIGHTSON THORP.
1701 8th St., Santa Monica, Cal.

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ROYAL GARMENT CLEANERS
QUALITY
Both Phones—Home 4797; Sunset 1061.
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GEORGE W. EISEN, Successor to
Walker Armistead Co., Retail Dept. Florist
and Decorator. Choice cut flowers and plants
for all occasions. Home Phone 4303. Ocean
Front at Marine St. Sunset Phone 430.

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OCEAN PARK MARKET
W. I. BRADDOCK
Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats
Poultry of All Kinds
Sunset 106-W. 2717 Main Street.
Sunset 106-W.

IMPERIAL MARKET
MEATS AND GROCERIES—Home phone
4989. Cream, milk, ice cream. HARRY
FOOT, 2427 Main St., Ocean Park.

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AUTOMOBILES

OLDSMOBILE
A. F. ISAACSON, Agent
985 Main St., Riverside, Cal.

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HAVE YOU EVER
tried our specially prepared
25c Hot Lunch

—It's delicious—cooked in our own
kitchen, with all the appetizing sea-
sonings of home cooking.
We plan a new menu each day, so
you can come every day expecting
the most delicious, appetizing, piping
hot lunch anywhere in town, and the
service is prompt.
SPECIAL 25c Basement.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.

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Special
Announcement
HENRY JENNING & SONS
have a full and
complete stock of
COLUMBIA, GRAFO-
NOLAS of latest de-
signs.
All of the Newest RECORDS
obtainable.
Visit Our Grafonola Department.
HENRY JENNING & SONS
FURNITURE COMPANY
Washington Street at Fifth

FLORISTS

NIKLAS & SON
Florists
405 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

DEPARTMENT STORES

Have Music in Your Home

It is easily possible to bring all that is best of the world's
music right into your own home now—with all the greatest
stars singing and playing for the phonographs.

We are licensed dealers and carry one of the
largest and most complete stocks of VICTOR,
COLUMBIA AND EDISON DIAMOND DISC
PHONOGRAPHS in the Northwest.

Our lines of phonograph records are among the most
complete in the West. Come in and hear them played
in our soundproof phonograph parlors.

Easy terms of payment arranged for machines if desired.

Meier & Frank Co.
Established 1857
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Fifth, Sixth, Morrison, Alder Sts.

Olds, Wortman & King
THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Mail Orders
Received from
Out-of-town
Customers
Filled by
Experienced
Shoppers

Vacation Needs

—Everything you will need for
vacation days may be sup-
plied at this store at reason-
able prices—Men's, Women's
and Children's Wearables of
all kinds, Kodaks, Hammocks,
Golf and Tennis Goods, Sand
Toys, Trunks, Suit Cases,
Bags, etc., etc.

Order Your
Groceries and
Provisions
From Our
Model Grocery
on 4th Floor

Exclusive Portland Agents for Gossard Corsets

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Let Us Remind You That Our
Store Will Close
THURSDAY
AT 1 P. M.
During July and August

In order that our Employees might enjoy a well earned weekly
Half-Holiday during these summer months.
Lend your cooperation by arranging to do your shopping
accordingly.

Robert's Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

SHOES

Knight Shoe Co.
Morrison Street
Near Broadway
Portland, Ore.

Good Sense Shoes

THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
G. K. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380
Washington Streets

GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.

The world's best makes
at most reasonable prices
Gloves, Hosiery and
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Women's Underwear
Men's Neckwear
LENNON'S
300 Morrison Street, Opposite Post Office

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Buffum & Pendleton
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Sole Agents for Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s
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Sole Agents for Knox & Warburton HATS

LAUNDRIES

OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY
"Quality First"
SOX DARNED FREE MENDING
Phones: Broadway 3170, A 3170

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Quick Meal, Dangler and Perfection
Gas and Oil Stoves
Fireless Cook Stoves, White Mountain
Refrigerators, Garden Hose, Lawn Sprin-
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HONEYMAN HARDWARE CO.
Fourth at Alder

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Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.
Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters,
Printers and Engravers
FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

DEPARTMENT STORES

Have Music in Your Home

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Easy terms of payment arranged for machines if desired.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Does your catalog pull?

Does it sell your merchandise as well as merely display it? We have a man who does nothing else but show merchants how to make clever salesmen out of their catalogs. He is at your service. Phone or write.

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San Francisco
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250 South Broadway
Oakland
1130 Broadway

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Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware,
Watch and Jewelry Repairing,
Manufacturing. Mail Orders
Attractive Prices. 512 Whitney Bldg.,
H. E. WATSON, 133 Geary St.,
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PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS

Phone West 2388 Established 1885
S. SZANIK
REGISTERED
Plumber and Electrician
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
1714 O'Farrell Street, near Fillmore
SAN FRANCISCO
Guaranteed MAZDA LAMPS of All Kinds

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

LUNCHEON AT
The Bluebird
9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Good Food and Good Service
FINE CANNIES
All Reasonably Priced
218 Stockton Street, San Francisco

FLORISTS

Member
of the
Florists'
Telegraph
Delivery
Flowers
Delivered to
Any Part of the
United States
233 GRANT AVENUE
Phone Sutter 423
SAN FRANCISCO

LAUNDRIES

PALACE LAUNDRY—Finish and rough
dry; lace curtains done. R. ANGELUS
with PALACE LAUNDRY CO. Res. phone
Mission 8898; business, West 6554.

APARTMENTS TO LET

VISTA DEL MAR
2-3-4 rooms. Very comfortably furnished.
Wall beds. Steam heat. Hot water. Elevator.
Junior service. Best of car service to all parts of the city. Rents reasonable.
MRS. A. E. PENFIELD, Mgr. Telephone Prospect 4525.

LANDSEER APARTMENTS, 797 Bush St.

Down Town; beautiful sunny corner apartments; home-like comfortable and harmonious surroundings; summer rates.

REAL ESTATE

AN EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity—\$10,000 furnished sunny corner home; payable like rent; no advance; lot 67x175 ft. Phone Pacific 8026. S. A. SNELL, 1000 Lake St., San Francisco.

HOTELS

HOTEL DOREL
1507 California Street, at Larkin Street
Newly furnished; outside rooms \$3 to \$5 per week. Special winter rates to permanent guests. Inspect our ideal environment.

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. W. Mather & Co.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Apparel

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Featuring style and quality combined with individual service.
Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.
An accommodating store.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Home Decorations and Furnishings
Women's Apparel
Dry Goods
of Distinction
Exclusive and Unusual
Telephone Colorado 264

GARAGES

J. N. Harper Garage
Open day and night—storage supplies.
Service to all makes of cars.
Cars for Hire.

Studebaker Automobiles

323 East Colorado Street; half block from the Hotel Maryland.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

FRANK D. BENTON
330 Burton Court Telephone Col. 124
Five and Seven Passenger Car
Familiar with all Southern California drives.
30 years a resident.
Information gladly furnished upon inquiry.

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HOMES
PASADENA, LOS ANGELES
AND VICINITY
Rentals a Specialty
Best Service—Complete Listings
J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena

LAUNDRIES

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
Telephone Col. 146
One of the most modern laundries in the West.
Perfect work; prompt service and fair treatment at all times.
A trial is solicited.

YOSEMITE LAUNDRY CO.

Established since 1904. Telephone F. O. 270
Most modern equipment and latest methods enable us to give you entire satisfaction.
Now is the time to send "Wool Blankets."
We are specialists.
Non-shrinkage guaranteed.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BRENNER & WOOD
37 North Raymond A. Ave.
Responsible for
ALL BRENNERWEAR
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PERU COMMENT ON CHILEAN PREPAREDNESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—"Preparedness in Chile" is the heading under which the following is printed in the West Coast Leader of June 1:

"A Buenos Aires dispatch of the 13th ulto. says that in military and parliamentary circles of the Argentine capital attention has been called to the clamorous campaign, which certain Chilean newspapers have launched, urging the necessity of augmenting the naval forces of Chile.

"That which has drawn attention in a more pronounced manner to these commentaries are the recent declarations of the ex-minister of foreign affairs of Chile, D. Ramon Subercaseaux, who in his last interview with a representative of El Mercurio pointed out the imperious necessity of Chile having a strong squadron available, based on the lessons taught by the European war, and in accordance with the financial resources of the country.

"These declarations calling for greater military expenditure are significant in view of the difficult financial situation through which Chile is passing. In certain political circles it is believed that these declarations have important significance bearing upon the questions still pending between Chile and Peru.

"It is believed that the Chilean statesmen desire that the military strength of their country be reinforced in event of the United States attempting to insist on the arrangement of the Tacna-Arica question, without loss of time, as has been intimated by the representations which President Wilson has been making for some time past, respecting the international relations of the South American republics.

"It is also asserted in the same circles that the old aspiration of Bolivia for an outlet on the Pacific has been a determining factor in inducing the public men of Chile to urge the strengthening of the fleet, not for the purpose of provoking a conflict but in order to maintain the status quo by a show of military power."

PRESIDENT'S SALARY GIVEN TO CHARITY

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—From the 12th of October, 1916, when Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen assumes the presidential chair of the Argentine Republic and during the time that he may serve as its chief magistrate, his entire salary which amounts to 90,000 pesos per year will be given to the Sociedad Nacional de Beneficencia (National Benefit Society), a semi-official and the largest charitable institution in the Argentine Republic.

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DEALER TO URGE

AMERICAN GOODS IN COSTA RICA

Henry Frick, a Former Agent for European Wares, Will Sell Only United States Products

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Henry Frick, a prominent importer of San Jose, Costa Rica, whose firm has financial connections in nearly all Pan-American republics, is of the opinion, according to his partner, C. Richards, that European manufacturers are trying to exclude American products from Central and South American countries. Mr. Frick and Mr. Richards have been guests of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Richards says that his partner has been active in past years in framing adverse American legislation in the five Central American countries and in the countries on the west coast of South America, but has now become convinced that his course was a wrong one.

"In the beginning," said Mr. Richards, "the senior member of our firm went into Central America from Switzerland. He carried with him an idea to act as sales manager in that territory for European merchants and manufacturers, whose product was individual because of advertising or distinctive marks.

"His thought was that he did not care to spend his energy in developing business that could be carried away by competitors. Hence, he stuck to what are well-known as 'advertised' goods and products protected by trade mark or patent.

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CHAUFFEURS OF

PANAMA CANAL

ZONE ORGANIZE

PANAMA, C. Z.—Chauffeurs of the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon have organized a union for the purpose of improving the working conditions surrounding their occupation. One of the avowed objects of the organization is to bring about the employment of more responsible drivers and the elevation of the business generally, says the Panama Star and Herald.

Another of its objects is to get the enforcement of existing rules and regulations with reference to motor traffic, and to lend its moral support to the enactment of laws for the governing of such traffic where none exist at present. It is a well-known fact that Panama is one of the few cities of its size in the world, some say the only one, where the authorities pay not the slightest attention to automobile speeding.

Irresponsible chauffeurs, some with and some without a license, it is said, drive their machines through crowded streets of the city at 20 miles an hour, utterly regardless of the rights of others. Naturally, the chauffeurs' union has no say in the enforcement of Panama speed laws, but it can discourage the employment of irresponsible drivers and use its influence to better conditions.

Although the union was organized in April, it is only just becoming effective. The membership is about 30, and increasing. The union is affiliated with the Metal Trades Council on the isthmus, and is interesting itself in line with the other local organizations in the wage and rent questions in so far as they concern Panama canal employees.

ARGENTINA ALLOWS

FREE SUGAR IMPORT

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The President of the Argentine Republic recently signed a decree authorizing the importation of 30,000 tons of sugar free of duty. The price of sugar in Argentina has been steadily rising in price due to the short domestic crop which was severely damaged by frosts.

Last year's yield was only 146,000 tons, but as the total annual consumption is 210,000 tons, the balance had to be made up by drawing on the surplus of the 1914 production, some 90,000 tons. At the present time only 20,000 tons of this amount remains in the country. The present year's crop will not, it is believed, very much exceed the production of last year, and a severe shortage together with a considerable increase in price is looked for. It was, therefore, with the view to offset this shortage and at the same time to keep the price as normal as possible, that the free importation of 30,000 tons of sugar was decreed.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mr. Grasshop Obtains Rare Picture of Hippopotamus Taking High Dive



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Camel came down to the river one moonlight night to take his weekly drink. As he was leisurely imbibing the tepid water, there was a commotion in the depths close by, and from the midst of the commotion arose Mr. Hippopotamus.

"Come on in," spluttered Mr. Hippo. "The water's fine."

Mr. Camel, being a dignified beast and not caring to hold casual conversation with a low-bred person like the hippopotamus, only grunted for reply.

"I say, come on in," insisted Mr. Hippo. Mr. Camel coolly finished his drink.

"Yes, water's fine," he said, contentedly. "But I like it inside of me better than myself inside the water."

"Dare you to come in," said Mr. Hippo, submerging in the delicious mud until only his eyes were visible.

Now a camel swinging along on padded feet across the desert from oasis to oasis, with eyes half closed against the desert glare and nostrils drawn to exclude the desert sands, with plenty of food in his hump and a supply of water in his special internal reservoir, is an inspiring sight. But a camel floundering helplessly in muddy water is only ludicrous. Mr. Camel knew this well, yet he considered.

"If I go into the river with you," he

finally said, "will you come with me into the desert?"

To this Mr. Hippo eagerly agreed, as Mr. Camel put one foot in the water. It was warm and not disagreeable. He put in another foot, then slipped, plunged and disappeared all but his hump and his head. Hippo bobbed up and down in the water and rolled about in glee. Never had he seen anything half so amusing as the camel trying to look dignified while a wave of muddy water was going over his head. Half an hour later both animals stood on the river bank. Mr. Camel's coat was nicely dried and he appeared none the worse for his bath, although he shuddered once or twice when he glanced in the direction of the river.

"Now for the desert," said Mr. Camel, leading the way up a well-worn path from the river. There was a strip of cool vegetation along the river bank, but it was a narrow strip and a hot blast of air and a gust of sand-laden wind soon announced the beginning of the desert. Now Mr. Camel's padded feet carried him easily over the yielding sands; he sniffed the hot air with delight and thought what a beautiful place was the desert. What a fine thing it was to be a camel! Hippopotamus followed as well as he could, his short fat legs sinking into the sand at every step. He had never supposed that anything could be so hot. The sand found the folds in his

skin and once, when he opened his mouth to complain, a mischievous wind filled that ample receptacle with two bushels of hot sand. He lay down, but got up again immediately. The sand, although almost as deep as the mud in his beloved river bottom, was by no means so cool and agreeable. He would have bathed himself in his own tears, but a hippopotamus' tears are not so copious as a crocodile's.

"I think this is about far enough," he presently gasped. But Mr. Camel strode along, his head lifted high in air, his nose pointed straight at the distant desert horizon.

"We must be almost across by this time," cried Mr. Hippopotamus, as

he plunged down one of the sand hills. "The desert has scarcely begun," replied the camel.

"Isn't there an oasis close by?" wailed Mr. Hippopotamus.

"The nearest oasis is miles and miles away," said the camel, "and there isn't any drinking water there after you reach it." At this Mr. Hippo stopped in his tracks, puffing and blowing.

A few miles farther on Mr. Camel missed his friend and looked around to see what had become of him. Far back and proceeding not very rapidly out of the desert and in the general direction of the river, he saw a small round object. Undoubtedly it was poor Mr. Hippopotamus.

At the place where Mr. Hippo reached the river the bank was high and steep. It was not the easy slope which a hippo would naturally seek out as a means of slipping down into the water; but this hippo was thinking only about the water and not at all about the means of getting into it. That was how he came to make the high dive into the river and that was how our Mr. Grasshop secured the remarkable picture which was taken just before the splash came. You can see by the expression on the face of Mr. Turtle, who is the oldest inhabitant of the water just at this point, that no hippopotamus had ever been known to take a high dive into the river before. And probably none ever will again.

Being a Boy

One of the best things in the world to be is a boy; it requires no experience, though it needs some practice to be a good one. The disadvantage of the position is that it does not last long enough; it is soon over; just as you get used to being a boy, you have to be something else, with a good deal more work to do and not half so much fun. And yet every boy is anxious to be a man, and is very uneasy with the restrictions that are put upon him as a boy. Good fun as it is to yoke up the calves and play work, there is not a boy on a farm but would rather drive a yoke of oxen at real work! What a glorious feeling it is, indeed, when a boy is for the first time given the long whip and permitted to drive the oxen, walking by their side, swinging the long lash, and shouting "Gee, Buck!" "Haw, Golden!" "Whoa, Bright!" and all the rest of that remarkable language, until he is red in the face, and all the neighbors for half a mile are aware that something unusual is going on.

The proudest day of my life was one day when I rode on the neck of the cart, and drove the oxen, all alone, with a load of apples to the cider mill. I was so little that it was a wonder that I didn't fall off and get under the broad wheels. . . . As I said, it was a great day for me, but I don't remember that the oxen cared much about it. They sagged along in their clumsy way, switching their tails in my face occasionally, and now and then giving a lurch to this or that side of the road, attracted by a choice tuft of grass. And then I came the Julius Caesar over them, if you will allow me to use such a slang expression, a liberty I never should permit you. I don't know that Julius Caesar ever drove cattle, though he must often have seen the peasants from the Campagna "haw" and "gee" them round the Forum (of course in Latin, a language that those cattle understood as well as ours do English); but what I mean is that I stood up and "hollered" with all my might, as everybody does with oxen

... and whacked them with the long lash over the head, just as the big folks did when they drove. I think now that it was a cowardly thing to crack the patient fellows over the face and eyes, and make them wince in their meek manner. If I am a boy again on a farm, I shall speak gently to the oxen, and not go screaming round the farm like a crazy man; and I shall not hit them a cruel cut with the lash every few minutes, because it looks big to do so and I cannot think of anything else to do.

Speaking of Latin, reminds me that I once taught my cows Latin. I don't mean that I taught them to read it, for it is very difficult to teach a cow to read Latin or any of the . . . languages—a cow cares more for her cud than she does for all the classics put together. But if you begin early you can teach a cow, or a calf (if you can teach a calf anything, which I doubt), Latin as well as English. There were 10 cows, which I had to escort to and from pasture night and morning. To these cows I gave the names of the Roman numerals, beginning with Unus and Duo, and going up to Decem. Decem was, of course, the biggest cow of the party, or at least she was the ruler of the others, and had the place of honor in the stable and everywhere else. I admire cows, and especially the exactness with which they define their social position. In this case, Decem could "lick" Novem, and Novem could "lick" Octo, and so on down to Unus, who couldn't lick anybody except her own calf. I suppose I ought to have called the weakest cow Una, instead of Unus, considering her sex; but I didn't care much to teach cows the declensions of adjectives, in which I was not very well up myself; and besides it would be of little use to a cow. . . . Well, these 10 cows knew their names after a while, at least they appeared to, and would take their places as I called them. At least, if Octo attempted to get before Novem in going through the bars (I have heard people speak of a "pair of bars" when there were six or eight of them), or into the stable, the matter of precedence was set-

tled then and there, and once settled there was no dispute about it afterward. Novem either put her horns into Octo's ribs, and Octo shambled to one side, or else the two locked horns and tried the game of push and gore until one gave up. Nothing is stricter than the etiquette of a party of cows. There is nothing in royal courts equal to it; rank is exactly settled, and the same individuals always have the precedence. . . . Among cows, as I say, the question is settled in short order, and in a different manner from what it sometimes is in other society.

Besides Latin, I used to try to teach the cows a little poetry, and it is a very good plan. It does not do the cows much good, but it is very good exercise for a boy farmer. I used to commit to memory as good short poems as I could find (the cows liked to listen to "Thanatopsis" about as well as anything), and repeat them when I went to pasture, and as I drove the cows home through the sweet ferns and down the rocky slopes. It improves a boy's elocution a great deal more than driving oxen.

It is a fact, also, that if a boy repeats "Thanatopsis" while he is milking, that operation acquires a certain dignity.—Charles Dudley Warner.

The Date-Sugar Palm

The commonest palm in India is Phoenix sylvestris, the Wild Date Palm, or, as it is usually called, Date-sugar Palm. It is wild in many provinces, forming such dense extensive forests as Rohilkhand. As a cultivated palm, it covers no less than 60,000 acres in all and provides an important industry in some parts of the empire. The sugar is obtained by boiling down the juice that runs out of cuts made in the upper part of the trunk. A thick fluid like molasses is thus produced which can be crystallized out as a coarse brown powder or refined to give a better class of product. The greatest part of the latter is exported to Europe.

The Wind's Song

O winds that blow across the sea,
What is the story that you bring?
Leaves clap their hands on every tree
And birds about their branches sing.

You sing to flowers and trees and birds
Your sea-songs over all the land.
Could you not stay and whisper words
A little child might understand?

The roses nod to hear you sing;
But though I listen all the day,
You never tell me anything
Of father's ship so far away.

Its masts are taller than the trees;
Its sails are silver in the sun;
There's not a ship upon the seas
So beautiful as father's one.

With wings spread out it flies so fast
It leaves the waves all white with foam.
Just whisper to me, blowing past,
If you have seen it sailing home.

I feel your breath upon my cheek,
And in my hair, and on my brow.
Dear winds, if you could only speak,
I know that you would tell me now.

My father's coming home, you'd say,
With precious presents, one, two, three;
A shawl for mother, beads for May,
And eggs and shells for Bob and me.

The winds sing songs where'er they roam;
The leaves all clap their little hands;
For father's ship is coming home.
With wondrous things from foreign lands.
—Gabriel Setoun.

Raises Butterflies

Few persons realize that there is a market for butterflies; but a young girl in California has made \$500 in ten weeks and is now, according to an article in the St. Nicholas, averaging \$75 a week by butterfly farming. Any boy or girl, it is said, can raise a limited number of butterflies for the market.

Carrier Pigeons in China

"One of China's old-time customs," Sarah Pike Conger relates in one of her "Letters from China," "is the use of carrier pigeons. These little things of beauty serve their masters well. Many important messages and business transactions have been entrusted to these birds, as they are trustworthy whether the distance be short or long. The merchants, brokers, and other business men gather at the Board of Trade very early in the morning. After they have learned the rate of exchange and other business, they fasten a message to the tail of a pigeon. . . . They choose a whistle from their almost endless variety, fasten it to the bird, and send this little messenger out to find its destination. These whistles are made of bamboo or gourds in many shapes, colors, and weights. Some are large with many low-toned pipes; others are small with higher tones. Some have many pipes like an organ and are artistically made. Early in the morning the air resounds with this musical chorus of myriads of piped whistles which are fastened upon the birds in such a way as to catch the wind. Each bird knows his home and hastens to it. The messengers dispatched, the master's work is done."

Recalls Prairie Schooner

A 12-cylinder automobile, with a body like the prairie schooner of earlier days, is to be used by an energetic and picturesque pioneer, who is about to make his first trip to the west coast over the famous Oregon trail, which starts in Missouri and terminates at Olympia, Wash. The earlier journeys were made with the genuine prairie schooners, drawn by ox teams. For many years the owner of this unusual car has been an advocate of good roads, and this trip also is undertaken in that cause. His car is comfortably furnished inside with a cook stove, provision shelves, bedding, etc. A picture of this up-to-date prairie schooner is to be found in the July Popular Mechanics Magazine.

How Finn MacCool Overcame His Rival

Finn MacCool was a mighty Irish giant. With one blow of his sword, he cut the great gap in one of the mountains near Glendalough, County Wicklow, and he and another giant used to shake hands across the lake. Finn was champion of all Ireland, and, far up in the north, he built the Giant's Causeway, which may be seen to this day, in order that his famous rival in Scotland might come across to fight him. Finn could not bear to think that any giant might be able to outdo him in strength.

While Finn was busy carrying great stones to build the Causeway, he one day left his work and went to spend a few days quietly with his wife, Onah, in their home on the top of Knockmany hill. Doubtless Finn was properly devoted to his home and family, but this time he had another reason for hastening in their direction. He had heard that Cuchulain was coming to the Causeway to seek him out, and this was the only giant in the whole world of whom Finn was in awe. He had heard that his rival carried about with him a thunderbolt, which he had flattened into convenient shape with one blow of his fist; and this was one reason why Finn felt inclined to dodge Cuchulain. For two or three days he remained safely at home and nothing was heard of Cuchulain; moreover, Onah assured her husband that, if Cuchulain should follow Finn to his retreat, she would manage everything and that he had nothing to fear. Being a person who promptly acted upon her words, she made a trip to the homes of several of her neighbors and borrowed of them a number of iron griddles. These she baked into as many cakes and set them aside to be served to Cuchulain by way of light refreshment.

No sooner was Cuchulain seen striding in the direction of Knockmany hill—and a giant may be seen approaching when a long distance away—than Onah bundled Finn into the huge family cradle, made him promise not to speak, and herself went out to greet the visitor. There was some polite conversation at the door, Mrs. MacCool assuring the

giant that her husband had gone to the Causeway, eager to seek out a certain giant and put the strength of the two to a test. (This was true, because Finn had done this very thing—only some time ago.)

"I must be that very giant he was seeking," declared Cuchulain. "Indeed, I've been wanting to meet Finn for the past year. I've heard much of his mighty deeds."

Onah, being desirous of testing the strength of her visitor, politely asked him to tear away a certain immense crag of rock and to bring her water from the spring which was underneath. Although this was a rather difficult feat, Cuchulain accomplished it, making a great cleft in the rock, which has since been known as Lumford's glen.

At the sight of this deed, Mrs. MacCool felt a bit troubled, but her courage was good and she invited her guest into the house to partake of some refreshment. She offered him the cakes with the iron centers. Cuchulain tasted one eagerly and then suddenly set it aside. Even his teeth could not bite through an iron griddle.

"What!" exclaimed his hostess. "Do you not enjoy such cakes? Why, I even feed them to the baby in his cradle!" And she walked up to Finn, who was snugly tucked up in the cradle, handing him a cake which he swallowed with evident enjoyment.

Seeing this, Cuchulain secretly felt grateful that he had escaped a meeting with the father of such a mighty infant. Also he asked if he might examine the baby and feel of its teeth. Mrs. MacCool good-naturedly assented, advising Cuchulain to reach his hand far back into the baby's mouth, as his best teeth were there. Cuchulain innocently did as he was bid, whereupon Finn, quick as a flash, bit off the middle finger of Cuchulain's hand, on which, in some mysterious way, his entire strength depended. Jumping out of his cradle, Finn soon had his rival vanquished, and his easy victory owed entirely to the wit of his wife, Onah.

THE HOME FORUM

The Value of Understanding

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If a man's thoughts were known, the man would stand revealed. It may not be easy to see how a man's thoughts are really all there is of him; but this will be recognized if his mental equipment be examined in sections as it were. Thus, it matters not what branch of human knowledge may be taken, a man's understanding of it exactly measures his mentality along that particular line. Take, for instance, mathematical science, where you have the relative relationships of figures and numbers analyzed and classified, and you find the mathematician to be a mathematician exactly as his subject is known to him. It is not the least bit different with any other branch of human learning. The historian is a historian just as he has made a branch of history his own, and is able to generalize as to cause and effect within the limits of the subject. The botanist, too, is a botanist as he has grasped the systems which seek to classify the various plant formations, whether as to structure or function. It is the same, turn to whatever study you may, a man's knowledge of it is the measure of him along that line.

If, however, one held certain misconceptions about any subject, these could not be accounted to him as knowledge. On the contrary, being of a negative nature, they would require to be deducted from one's positive knowledge in order to arrive at a final and just estimate. Undoubtedly lack of knowledge and erroneous belief are serious factors in human mentality, rendering it unstable and unreliable; and in forming an estimate of a human being they cannot be passed over, since the human mind is seemingly a complex resultant of the truth, erroneous belief and ignorance.

In the case of every one it will be readily admitted that the more he knows the stronger he is potentially. If he be a mathematician the extent of his

knowledge determines his power to work out mathematical problems; if he have learned nothing beyond the multiplication table, it will be utterly absurd to expect him to appreciate the calculus. Just as it is with the relative sciences, so it is in the realm of what is specifically referred to as the moral and spiritual. It is true that human character is just the human mind; but when human character is spoken of, it is generally considered as representing a man more particularly on his moral and spiritual sides. And here also right thinking is the correlative of power. Whatever tends to build up a man morally and spiritually is of value to him, not as a temporary blessing but everlastingly, because his real spiritual selfhood is being revealed to him. The reason why it is so important that a human being should be helped spiritually is because spiritual issues pertain to the imperishable, whereas speculative knowledge relates to the temporal or material. Now, if one were to allow his thoughts and speculations to remain in the relative, in the state of affairs which seems to be presented to the human consciousness through the so-called physical senses, one would come hopelessly to a standstill. A man would not doubt readily enough find the value of possessing a correct understanding of relative knowledge, he would not doubt even be able to estimate the value of moral purpose and moral activity as merely human assets; but he would be quite unable to find a reason for the necessity of the latter in any relative system. It is a poor reason to give a rational being, and one that never will satisfy him, to tell him that a certain course is the best because, if pursued, certain positive material gains will result. It lacks the one thing needful, the one thing necessary to inspire the human mind in the purpose and pursuit of good—it lacks Prin-

ciple. Christian Science brings to humanity the knowledge of divine Principle. This knowledge, this understanding, results in right thinking; and its value is impossible to compute. Referring to it, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 18 of "No and Yes": "Right thinking and right acting, physical and moral harmony, come with Science, and the secret of its presence lies in the universal need of better health and morals."

Divine Principle is Love, or infinite good. This is just another way of saying that God is divine Principle, or that God is infinite good. What, it may be asked, has this declaration as to God's nature to do with the understanding that results in right thinking? It has this to do with it that the acceptance of it opens up the way to correct thinking along every possible line of human endeavor or activity. Why is the world such a sorry place as it seems to be, with all its beliefs in sorrow and sin and disease? What has relative knowledge, accumulated through generation after generation of human speculation from a material basis, done to overcome or destroy these? Every effort of the unaided human intelligence, the human mind, without a definite knowledge of divine Principle, has only palliated, or at the best only alleviated, human distress; it has never destroyed one iota of the sum total of it. The knowledge of Principle is absolutely necessary for the destruction of human woe. As a human being obtains a knowledge of Principle, this knowledge breaks up his relative or erroneous beliefs and heals him in the ratio of his knowing. Just think

what would happen to the world of men if they endeavored to know continually the spiritual fact that good is omnipresent! Every time an evil suggestion came to them, they would deny its presence as reality, since God is infinite. This is the same as realizing that good is omnipresent. The destruction as consciousness of what is called evil. This is no speculative theory; it is actually what is going on in a measure in the world today for all who are thinking correctly from the basis that Principle is supreme. It is not true that Principle, divine Love, is ever absent.

Divine Love is the only reality in existence. When men are obedient to this knowledge, which leads into all truth, they are applying divine Principle; and divine Principle cannot fail to rectify whatever seems to be wrong in human affairs. "Obedience is the offspring of Love," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "and Love is the Principle of unity, the basis of all right thinking and acting; it fulfills the law."

Human beings often wonder why they suffer. They put it down to their having broken this or that material law; while all the time every suffering experienced by the human race is caused by disobedience to Principle. The race and the individuals thereof have to learn what Principle is. Thus false material beliefs will be replaced by true or real knowledge; and this knowledge, this understanding, will manifest its value in the destruction of the suffering of the world.

Nietzsche's First Visit to Wagner

"In addition to this I have found a man who has revealed to me, as no other man could, the image of that which Schopenhauer calls 'the genius,' and who is thoroughly permeated by that wonderfully profound philosophy. This man is no other than Richard Wagner, about whom you need not take for granted any opinion which you may find in the press or in the writings of musical experts, etc. No one can know him or judge him, because the whole world stands upon a basis different from his, and is not familiar with his atmosphere."

"Thus," says Frau Förster-Nietzsche in "The Young Nietzsche," "does my brother describe his impressions and feelings after his first visit to Richard Wagner, in a letter written in August, 1869, to Baron von Gersdorff."

"On the Saturday before Whitsuntide, the 15th of May, 1869, he went for the first time to the Lake of Lucerne, in order to spend a few days at Tell's Chapel. At Lucerne he wondered for some time whether he might dare to respond to an invitation given him in the previous autumn, and visit Richard Wagner, at his country house, Tribschen. It was a beautiful spring morning; full of hesitation he walked along romantic paths to the pretty house of Tribschen, which stands in a beautifully isolated position between the water and the mountains, at the foot of Mount Pilatus, near the Lake of Lucerne. When he reached the country house he stood for some while quite still in front of it, and heard sounds coming from it as of a sad chord repeated again and again. At last a servant came out of the garden and said to him that Herr Wagner would

be at work until 2 p. m., and no one was allowed to disturb him. My brother then resolved at least to send up his card. Whereupon Wagner quickly sent the servant to inquire whether the Professor was the same Herr Nietzsche whom Wagner had met at his sister's, the wife of Professor Brockhaus, in Leipzig. On receiving a reply in the affirmative, Wagner invited my brother to lunch. Unfortunately he had to decline the invitation, as he already had an engagement which he felt compelled to keep at Tell's Chapel. He was therefore asked to spend the following Monday at Tribschen."

"On Whit-Monday he drove to Lucerne, went to Tribschen. . . . Wagner presented him with his photograph, accompanied him back as far as his inn, and begged him most warmly to repeat his visit. Concerning all this my brother wrote to Erwin Rohde: 'Wagner is really all that we hoped he would be: a lavish, rich, and great mind, an energetic character. . . . I must close, otherwise I should sing a psalm.'

"Very shortly afterwards, Frau Cosima invited him to Tribschen on the occasion of Wagner's birthday, but he did violence to his heart and declined the invitation 'as a virtuous and dutiful University Professor,' as he wrote at the time. But he moaned: 'An official post is indeed an extraordinary thing! and I see very clearly how even the most desirable of occupations may become a fetter at which [we] tug impatiently.' Instead of going to Tribschen, he wrote Wagner a letter of respectful congratulations, to which he received a most hearty reply, and an invitation to spend the following week

"Wood, Flower-Bed, Grassy Plot, Francesca Lov'd"

A noble range it was, of many a rood, Wall'd and tree-girt, and ending in a wood.

A small sweet house o'erlook'd it from a nest

Of pines:—All wood and garden was the rest,

Lawn, and green lane, and covert:—and it had

A winding stream about it, clear and glad,

With here and there a swan, the creature born

To be the only graceful shape of scorn.

The flower-beds all were liberal of delight:

Roses in heaps were there, both red and white,

And gorgeous glooms

Of wall-flowers, and blue hyacinths, and blooms

Hanging thick clusters from light boughs; in short,

All the sweet cups to which the bees resort,

With plots of grass, and leafier walks between

Of red geraniums, and of jessamine,

And orange, whose warm leaves so finely suit,

And look as if they shade a golden fruit;

And 'midst the flow'rs, turf'd round beneath a shade

Of darksome pines, a babbling fountain play'd,

And 'twixt their shafts you saw the water bright,

Which through the tops glimmer'd with show'ring light.

So now you stood to think what odors best

Made the air happy in that lovely nest;

And now you went beside the flowers, with eyes

Earnest as bees, restless as butterflies.

—Leigh Hunt.

Let There Be Truth Between Us for Evermore

The highest compact we can make with our fellow is: let there be truth between us two for evermore.—Emerson.

The Great Eagle

"There is no bird that I know possesses the same strength, the same gracefulness of flight, as the Golden Eagle. I think I first realized the remarkable powers of its soaring on a certain occasion when I was sheltering behind a cairn on a hill-top over three thousand feet above sea-level," Seton Gordon tells us in "Hill Birds of Scotland"; when a couple of golden eagles, flying against the wind, he says, "moved past me at a speed of twenty to thirty miles an hour, without any perceptible motion of the wings. Since then I have often watched the Black Eagle. . . . He seems to revel in soaring."

"To my knowledge there have been two instances," he goes on, "of an eagle rising steadily and rapidly from a low level until he was actually lost to view in the blue vault of heaven. In the first case I was privileged to see the great bird execute this extraordinary impressive maneuver, and more recently a hill stalker recounted to me his experience, which agreed closely with my own. The glen where the incident happened was a deep one, and rising from it was a precipice close on one thousand feet in height, where the eagle and his mate had their home for generations. . . . Then one day the north wind crossed the sea and arrived at the eagle's home. And the eagle felt the cool Arctic breeze and sailed out from his giant rocks. . . . With his pinions wide outstretched he leaned on the refreshing wind, which bore him strongly upward, without a single stroke of his wings to help him on his way. So he mounted higher and higher till he had risen far above his native hill-top, and was outlined, a mere speck, against the dark blue of the sky."

"From that point what a gorgeous panorama must have lain spread out before his sight in the light of the summer sun. Even the highest tops were now far, far below him, and the river in its windings down the great glen must have appeared as a thin silvery streak."

"Another occasion which I recall. The great glen was in shadow, for the sun had already sunk behind Cairn Toul to the west. On the sister hill, Ben Mac-Dhui, to the eastward, the sunlight still shone, and as I watched I saw an eagle emerge from the shadow on Cairn Toul. In his true inimitable fashion he was soaring leisurely, proudly, in wide spirals. With each spiral he mounted higher, until at length he reached the rays of the sinking sun, when he was transformed into a veritable eagle of gold, and as the sun sank still lower, into this gold there came imperceptibly a tinge of pink which lit up each great wing feather of this King of the glen."

A Cottage

The vine
Mantles the little casement, and the
briar
Drops fragrant dew among the July
flowers;
And pansies rayed, and freckled with
mottled pink
Grow among balm, and rosemary and
rue;
There honeysuckles flaunt, and roses
blow
Almost uncultured—some with dark
green leaves
Contrast their flowers of pure unsullied
white;
Others like velvet robes of regal state,
Of richest crimson.—Charlotte Smith.

Jefferson's Love of Flowers

Jefferson loved his garden and the fields, the orchards, and his asparagus beds. Every day he rode through the plantation and walked in his gardens. In the cultivation of flowers he took great pleasure. "One of my early recollections is of the attention he paid to his flower beds," writes Mrs. Coolidge, his granddaughter; "I remember the planting of the first hyacinths and tulips that came from Europe. The bulbs arrived, each labeled with a fancy name. There were Marcus Aurelius and the King of the Gold Mine, the Roman Empress, and the Queen of the Amazons, Psyche, etc. These precious roots were committed to the earth under my grandfather's own eye and a crowd of happy young faces of younger grandchildren

Some three days' journey to the south of the port of Samsoun on the Black Sea lies the town of Amasia. It is not important today, though picturesque, nestling as it does in the narrow gorge through which winds the river Iris, but it possesses a famous past, to which a few relics bear witness, such as the castle perched one thousand feet above the river and representing every phase of

architecture from the time of the kings of Pontus downwards. In the third century B. C. it was the cradle of the power of Pontus, until the father of Mithridates the Great transferred the seat of government to Sinope. It may also claim Strabo, the famous geographer and historian, as its own.

Of Strabo it is said that he held Homer to be the source of all wisdom and knowl-

Anton Tchekov

"Anton Tchekov is chiefly known in Russia as a writer of short stories. He is a kind of Russian Guy de Maupassant, 'without the bitter strength of the French writer,' Maurice Baring says in 'Landmarks in Russian Literature,' 'and without the quality which the French call 'cynisme,' which does not mean cynicism, but ribaldry."

"Tchekov's stories deal for the greater part with the middle classes, the minor landed gentry, the minor officials, and the professional classes. Tolstoy is reported to have said that Tchekov was a photographer, a very talented photographer, it is true, but still only a photographer. But Tchekov has one quality which is difficult to find among photographers, and that is humor. His stories

are frequently deliciously droll. They are also often full of pathos, and they invariably possess the peculiarly Russian quality of simplicity and unaffectedness. He never underlines his effects, he never nudges the reader's elbow. Yet there is a certain amount of truth in Tolstoy's criticism. Tchekov does not paint with the great sweeping brush of a Velasquez, his stories have not the great broad coloring of Maupassant, they are like mezzotints; and in some ways they resemble the new triumphs of the latest developments of artistic photography in subtle effects of light and shade, in delicate tones and half-tones, in elusive play of atmosphere."

"Apart from its artistic merits or defects, Tchekov's work is historically important and interesting. Tchekov represents the extreme period of stagnation in Russian life and literature. This epoch succeeded to a period of comparative activity following after the Russo-Turkish war. For in Russian history one will find that every war has been followed by a movement, a renaissance in ideas, in political aspirations, and in literature. Tchekov's work represents the reaction of flatness subsequent to a transitory ebullition of activity; it deals with the very class of men which naturally hankers for political activity, but which in Tchekov's time was as naturally debarr'd from it."

"Tchekov," the writer continues, "more than any other writer, has depicted for us the attitude of mind, the nature and the feelings of the whole of this generation just as Tourgeniev depicted the preceding generation; the aspirations and the life of the men who lived in the sixties during the tumultu-

ous epoch which culminated in the liberation of the Serfs. And nowhere can the quality of this frame of mind, and the perfume as it were of this period be better felt and apprehended than in the plays of Anton Tchekov; for in his plays we get not only what is most original in his work as an artist, but the quintessence of the atmosphere, the attitude of mind, and the shadow of what the Zeitgeist brought to the men of his generation."

The Moral Qualities of Milton

"The moral character of Milton was as strongly marked as his intellectual, and it may be expressed in one word, magnanimity," says Dr. Canning. "It was in harmony with his poetry. . . . He says, 'I was confirmed in this opinion, that he who would not be frustrated of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought himself to be a true poem: that is, a composition and pattern of the best and honorablest things; not presuming to sing of high praises of heroic men, or famous cities, unless he have in himself the experience and the practice of all that which is praiseworthy.'"

"We see Milton's greatness of mind, in his fervent and constant attachment to liberty. Freedom in all its forms and branches was dear to him, but especially freedom of thought and speech, of conscience and worship, freedom to seek, profess, and propagate truth. The liberty of ordinary politicians, which protects men's outward rights, and removes restraints to the pursuit of property and outward good, fell very short of that for

marly for the statesman, giving a general sketch of each country and including much useful information concerning ethnology, trade, and metallurgy. He traveled extensively though he did not personally visit all the places he describes, and consequently some of his accounts are most meager. "Westward I have journeyed," he says, "to the ports of Etruria opposite Sardinia: towards the south from the Euxine to the borders of Ethiopia; and perhaps not one of those who have written geographies have visited more places than I have between those limits. For those who have gone farther west have not gone so far eastward, and the case is the same with the regions between the northern and southern limits."

To Work Patiently

To work patiently in faith and love, to do, not what we like, but what we reverence, confers not liberty only, but power.—J. Martineau.

A Subtle Enemy

One of the main seats of our weakness lies in this very notion, that what we do at the moment cannot matter much: for that we shall be able to alter and mend and patch it just as we like by-and-by.—Hare.



Amasia, Asia Minor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916

EDITORIALS

Persia and Turkey

THE news contained in the dispatch to this paper from Washington, published on Thursday last, to the effect that Persia had sent an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Persian territory, did not come as a surprise to those who were acquainted with the true position in that country. In spite of all seeming chaos, conditions have been steadily shaping themselves in Persia towards just that position which now at last obtains.

In the early days of the war, the German propaganda in Persia, carried on by that remarkable man, Herr Wassmuss, the former German consul at Bushire, represented an enterprise as difficult as it was successful. How successful it was, is only just coming to be realized. Its success, however, depended entirely upon the continued flow of those funds with which, at first, Herr Wassmuss was liberally supplied. The Persian gendarme or the Persian tribesman or, indeed, the Persian in almost any capacity, is specially susceptible to this kind of argument, and Herr Wassmuss had, at first, no difficulty in securing the most surprising "loyalties." Recently, however, the steady Russian advance in the north has completely changed the whole outlook. The moment the line of communication was cut across by the Russian advance, and Herr Wassmuss cut off from his base of supplies, his influence began to decline. First one chieftain and then another began to discover deep and unsuspected friendships for the British authorities. The revolted gendarmerie of Shiraz, Sowlet-ed-Dowleh, the Khan of Borasjoon, the Sheikh Hussein of Chahkutah, and many others, all experienced this change of heart, and over two months ago dispatches from Bushire declared confidently that the German campaign in Persia had come to an end. The Allies had thereafter a free hand, and whilst it is, of course, as yet impossible to speak definitely on the subject, there can be no doubt that Persia is taking her present course with the very full approval of Russia and the United Kingdom.

In the event of Turkey refusing to accede to the terms of the ultimatum, Persia would, of course, be drawn into the great struggle on the side of the Allies. The Allies would thus obtain free course in Persian territory. They would, moreover, be relieved of the difficulty arising from the irregularity of their present position carrying on a campaign on neutral territory, and they would secure the cooperation of the Persian army against the Turks, at a moment when assistance of this kind, combined with the facilities already referred to, may possibly be a deciding factor in the campaign in the mid-east.

It is, of course, true that the Persian army at the present moment is practically non-existent. It is also true, however, that Persia always has an army, any way, and a most effective army, if it can only be properly officered and equipped. Every tribesman is a natural soldier, to whom the use of a rifle is almost a matter of instinct, and who, like the Turk, can subsist on a commissariat such as would render a European army ineffective in a week. There can be little doubt that under Russian and British officers, properly equipped and backed by effective artillery, a Persian army could be rapidly formed, such as would be very much more than a match for any force which Turkey could put in the field in this region.

All the information available, indeed, goes to show that the Turkish forces operating in western central Persia are in a sorry condition. Those who saw these troops, German equipped and German trained, marching through the streets of Constantinople many months ago, would scarcely recognize as the same men the ragged bands which have spread themselves east of the Turko-Persian frontiers, or the single stragglers which are found every now and again on the roads all the way back to Constantinople.

What results the new move will have for Persia politically in the present and the future it is, of course, impossible to say. Persia, with a well-equipped and well-trained army, having rendered important services to the Allies, would be in a very different position to that which she has occupied any time during the past decade. This fact, when considered in conjunction with the further fact that the end of the war will, of course, find Russia with the trend of her policy in Persia entirely changed, renders the outlook for Persia brighter than it has ever been in recent times. The whole situation, however, is still very much in the air, and those who know Persia best will be least inclined to speak too definitely regarding the future.

Ambassador Elkus

THE Senate having confirmed the nomination of Abram I. Elkus of New York city, to be ambassador to Turkey in succession to Henry Morgenthau, he will proceed to Constantinople to take up the threads still left unraveled and untied when the New York "amateur" diplomatist decided to return home after making a brilliant record that will not soon be forgotten, either by the Turks or by European statesmen and publicists who had occasion to know of his versatility and courage in a unique time of testing. As Mr. Morgenthau has had much to do with selecting his successor, he naturally will counsel with him in a specially confidential way about the situation to be faced, the men with whom he will have to deal, and the objects to be sought for as representative of a republic whose nationals have large investments of men and property in educational and philanthropic institutions scattered over the empire. Thus coached in advance, Ambassador Elkus will not be handicapped so much as he otherwise might be by his lack of experience in diplomacy. Besides, he is of a race that

adjusts itself readily to such duties as will fall to him, and Mr. Morgenthau vouches for his resourcefulness as a man of affairs and his concern for the interests of humanity, irrespective of race, creed or nationality.

To be a diplomatist with responsibilities such as will fall to a man during the last stages of the great war, and during the first years of reconstruction following termination of fighting and definition of terms of peace and partition of territory, on whatever basis, will test a man thoroughly. Moreover, since Mr. Morgenthau left Constantinople, Turkey has taken possession of property of Americans resident in interior Asia Minor, and has radically interfered with the normal life and serviceable careers of many American educators and their pupils. Nor is this all. In Syria there has been flagrant disregard of the sanctities that go with legation rights and protection usually afforded by the consular seal. So high-handed have the acts of Turkish military officials been, in this region of the empire, that the United States has had to protest formally and with considerable vigor. It is not necessary to add much comment to such facts. Mr. Elkus has no sinecure. On the other hand, he is to be where history is to be made, during the next year or two, in a way not equaled for centuries in the history of the Ottomans; and he is to have a part in showing anew that he and his countrymen in Turkey, with but few exceptions, are disinterested servants of humanity.

Woman Suffrage in United Kingdom

THE question of woman suffrage, which is once again coming to the front in the United Kingdom, was carried a step further by the statement, issued recently, by a number of men and women prominent in the movement. The statement, which was forwarded to the prime minister, expressed a desire to know the intentions of the government with regard to the enfranchisement of women "in the bill that must shortly be introduced to deal with the parliamentary register." It urged that if statutory limitations as to time or other franchise qualifications were held to come within the scope of any registration scheme considered by the government, so might statutory limitations as to sex come within the scope of this measure. If, however, the government, in spite of these representations, should take the view that women cannot be enfranchised under a registration act, then the signatories to the statement urged that the government should substitute a franchise bill, by which under no contingency will women's "long-overdue claims" be disregarded.

The great argument put forward in the statement is the really unanswerable one that women have been called upon to take their share in the defense of the country, and that they have, as a consequence, a right to share in its government. That women have risen to meet the nation's need in an hour of emergency has been universally admitted, the signatories declare. Will not the nation, as represented by the government, take this opportunity and rise to the emergency need of women for political enfranchisement?

It is just this point of urgency, upon which the statement insists, that many will be slow to admit. There is a disposition, even amongst those who are quite earnest in their support of woman suffrage, to regard it as something that is not urgent, a subject, in fact, about which any quantity of time may be allowed for consideration. The fact is, of course, that it has, over a long time, been an urgent matter, and it is more urgent today than ever before. Women at present in the United Kingdom are carrying through a very large part, if not the larger part, of the work of the country. They are to be found participating in all branches of the nation's activities, often occupying the most important and responsible positions, and yet they are politically helpless. At the close of the present struggle, an economic readjustment will have to be made in the United Kingdom, and in other countries, unequaled in the history of labor. The question whether women should be barred from taking any effective part in such a readjustment is certainly one which presents all the elements of urgency.

A Crucial Test

JOHN BARRETT, director-general of the Pan-American Union at Washington, in his recent talk to Vermonters, spoke as an expert authority about the interrelations of the peoples of the two continents. Since he began to specialize in this field he has witnessed striking changes for the better; and for the outcome both he and the organization he serves are to be credited with considerable influence. The Pan-American Union has given the southern republics and their northern neighbor an opportunity for cooperative action and united deliverances that have had not a little to do in shaping the more formal friendly policies defined at the respective national capitals, and often framed by men who, when stationed at Washington, had come within the circle of the union.

It is just because Mr. Barrett so well knows the attitude of the statesmen of the Central and South American nations that his words, at Montpelier, about the desirability of the United States avoiding war with Mexico, have so much more weight than if they fell from other lips. He sees that intervention by force would be difficult to explain, and that, whatever its ultimate effect upon Mexico might be, its immediate effect would be to undo much of that patiently built up sense of trust and feeling of good will between officials and citizens of the United States, on the one hand, and the nations of the south on the other. Consequently it is not at all surprising that he improved his opportunity to put before the public a way of looking at the Mexican situation which many citizens of the United States yet have to note and to imitate, if they are to be in harmony with some of the best of their countrymen.

This larger view of the situation naturally has been influential with the secretary of state and with the President, since it fell to them to deal with the problem caused by Diaz's retirement, Huerta's coming to power and the assassination of Madero. Critics often have talked or written as if the northern officials only thought should have been of Mexico and the United States, neither Europe nor the southern American republics fig-

uring in their calculations. So provincial a view it has been quite impossible for responsible executives to take, especially at a time when the cause of internationalism in the world at large was so hard pressed. They have felt the need of conserving inter-Americanism as well as of giving Mexico a chance to stabilize its own life, following an era of revolt against tyranny.

Alien Labor Contracts

DEEPLY settled in American policy as is the inhibition of contracts for labor with aliens, any infraction of the statute which calls public attention to it reveals that there is a general lack of knowledge of the law. Industrial employers are too well apprised of its penalties to risk disobedience. It is their fixed and well-nigh unvarying habit to heed it, a part of their elementary training. It is, indeed, in the places where the presumption of innocence of intent is strong that there occasionally appears the disregard of the requirement that no arrangement for labor made with a person outside the country is permissible, save in a few exceptional cases.

The recent experience of a Massachusetts public institution is instructive on the point that no necessity, even of a public sort, excuses the disregard of the contract law. In this instance there could be pleaded the lack of a home labor supply. A school is actually restrained in its operation by the lack of suitable attendants. The staff is insufficient by about fifty people. Employment agencies have exhausted their lists. The Canadian provinces, which for years have yielded desirable employees, invited search, and advertising in the provincial papers was resorted to out of dire need. Indeed, the variation from appeals that are commonly made and are legally warranted, when an educational inducement is held out, was so slight as to seem quite technical. But a bit of agitation by a private citizen with personal or political zeal for home labor rights brought the federal government to inquiry and warning. There was no need of more.

The prudence of the law and the soundness of the policy that underlies it is rarely questioned. They lie not alone in the claim of citizens to employment, as against the alien, but in the shelter of the alien himself against restrictions upon his freedom of choice of work when he comes to the new country. They are defensible upon humane as well as possibly patriotic grounds. At all events, the law is so fixed that, although it seems in instances to work a denial of opportunity to both the employer and the possible employee, it is as little likely to be modified as the most firmly implanted item of the nation's constitution.

Jeering at Maine

THE ease with which the liquor interests find access to the press of the United States, speaking generally, when they wish to say something calculated to bring reproach upon the state of Maine, is remarkable. More remarkable still is the freedom with which these interests seem to be able to use for this purpose the columns of newspapers of all the other New England states. The motive, of course, is plain; especially when it is remembered that Maine was not only the first state of the Union to enact a prohibition law, but that it stood alone among the sisterhood in this respect for twenty-six long years. Maine adopted its first prohibition law in 1846. This was replaced in 1851 by a more stringent measure. What came to be known as the "Maine law" was adopted by Vermont in 1852, and by New Hampshire in 1855, but neither stuck to it. Prohibition laws were enacted by Connecticut in 1854, and by New York in 1855, but neither remained steadfast. Prohibition laws were enacted in early days by Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and Ohio, but were repealed after a longer or shorter trial. The existing law in Maine dates from 1854. As a matter of fact, the conviction of the great majority of the people of Maine on the liquor question has not wavered for an instant since 1851. Although deserted by its neighbors, Maine has kept the prohibition flag flying for practically sixty-five years. Not until 1880 was it joined permanently by Kansas.

In the eyes of the liquor interests, Maine has stood through all these years as a bad example. And, besides, these interests have been, and are to this day, greatly shocked because Maine has not been able entirely to extirpate the liquor evil. The publicity departments of the brewers' and distillers' associations have discovered from time to time that, notwithstanding its prohibitory legislation, it has been possible for people especially bent upon that purpose to ship liquor into Maine, and for other people especially employed for that purpose to purchase it in out-of-the-way places in Maine. The liquor interests have been very watchful over Maine's morals in this particular, and active in their reports to the press.

There has been a great deal of secret shipping, a great deal of secret selling, a great deal of bribery and corruption, and the liquor interests have been the first to obtain and make public the facts. The newspapers open to the publication of such facts as the liquor interests have cared to make public have found the reports to be invariably correct, so far as they have gone. The liquor interests could be depended on implicitly not to fail to discover a violation of the law. They were able, it seems, to tell in advance about these violations. They seemed to know, that is, where the next violation would occur, and this enabled them to have a reporter on the spot.

They were also enabled to prepare for the press timely comments upon the discovery of violations, it being the aim of the liquor dealers to establish at once the utility as well as the utter absurdity of the prohibition law. Included in the comment were usually remarks to the effect that people would, by some means or other, obtain liquor, despite every effort of the state to prevent it, as proved by cases such, for instance, as that which occurred in this or that remote town; or to the effect that the officers of the law were mere children in the hands of the lawbreakers; or to the effect that the officers of the law could be bribed not to see what was going on; or to the effect that the so-called enforcement of the law was a "joke." They became fond of the word "joke," and they

use it frequently in their press even to the present day. "Prohibition in Maine," they say, "is a joke." "Everybody in Maine," they say, "regards prohibition as a joke." Maine itself is a joke. It is a joke to take Maine seriously. To jeer at Maine is an excellent joke. Strange that in the year anno Domini 1916, with the whole nation on the verge of going over to the Maine idea, they do not see where the real joke comes in.

Notes and Comments

TO THE elephant, the donkey and the bull moose now must be added the camel, the symbol from the animal world of the Prohibition party, just as the other creatures mentioned are of the older parties prominent in the politics of the United States. Where a symbol of this kind is formally decided upon it should be easier to chronicle the history of its use and its meaning than when it is the informal product of some individual's aptness in hitting off the peculiarities and characteristics of a political group. Mr. Roosevelt, it is claimed, originated the bull moose appellation for the party that he was to lead for a period. Thomas Nast, in 1870, in a cartoon in Harper's Weekly, first depicted the Democratic party as a donkey. In 1874 he first introduced the elephant as the symbol of the Republican party.

FRANCE is certainly reaping the reward of patient and enlightened effort in her colonies and protectorates. The satisfactory condition of Morocco is one of the great sources of congratulation, not only to herself, but to many other countries; the prosperity of Tunis has, only recently, been a subject of comment, and now comes word of loyalty from Algeria. Algeria was at one time the enfant terrible of the French republic; but, today, she is found expressing her "boundless devotion" to France.

THE London streets are rich in incidents, but the following little episode should not be missed: At noon on a week day in June a brood of ducklings, a day or so old, guarded by a businesslike mother duck, were seen emerging from the Wellington Arch with the apparent intention of leaving their now waterless home in St. James' Park for the shores of the Serpentine. Old birds fly from one park to the other, but for ducklings this was, of course, not possible. The mother duck had safely conducted her little party across the grassy slopes of the Green Park, but the crossing at Hyde Park Corner presented difficulties. An attempt was made by a park ranger to shoo them back, but the mother bird was obdurate. Happily, the policeman at point duty took in the situation. He held up the traffic, two solid walls of it, whilst the tiny yellow balls, following their mother, were escorted across by the park ranger and a couple of the men in blue.

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES, former President of Peru, managed, while on the way to Europe, to do something to strengthen cordiality between his country and a neighboring one. In the course of a journey to France, where he is to observe army methods, he called at Caracas, Venezuela, and arranged for Peruvians and Venezuelans to cooperate in setting up a memorial to Don Simon Rodriguez, who is regarded as having been the chief intellectual guide of the liberator, Bolivar. From the incident it seems clear that the peoples of the northern republics of South America, nearly a century after their emancipation, like to recall the days when they were on the point of being a single nation. Also it seems clear that they hold the idea of liberation not only as an historic but also as a present element in their political thinking.

BOND brokers may be disquieted by the action of the Detroit Board of Commerce in protesting to the Michigan state railway commission against any financial reorganization of the Pere Marquette railway system that will permit more securities to be issued than the valuation of the road and its need for working capital warrant. They may imagine Pere Marquette securities hard to sell, if they have to refer investors to the integrity of the men who operate the road rather than to the generous terms granted by the commissioners. But in the long future they can be supposed to thrive as well, depending on private honor instead of on state concessions to give a bond a gilt edge.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE activities, however high their general intent, have clear differences of value. The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce lately has had a committee appraise the methods of the principal charitable institutions of the city, and has established reforms that are said to be acceptable all around. At the same time the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has had a committee out publishing the merits of the Dallas schools, hoping to attract new residents. The two activities do not particularly mark the difference in temperament between the people of Pennsylvania and those of Texas. But the first work is probably of a rarer kind than the second; and to many observers of civic affairs it will seem a more important kind. It shows that censorship and criticism may produce quite as constructive results as "boosting."

A YALE professor and statistician has busied himself with analysis of the congressional directory. His findings raise the question whether the House and Senate are really representative. Thus three fifths of the lawmakers are lawyers by profession, whereas the legal profession makes less than one half of 1 per cent of the gainfully employed masculine residents of the country. The only Socialist in Congress is a lawyer. Farmers, judged by the same standards, make up 30 per cent of the population; they have only 3 per cent representation. These figures are not radically startling to anyone who has read the analysis of the economic alignment of makers of the United States constitution which Professor Beard of Columbia University has made. They were not representative, in the abstract, mathematical, direct-ratio sense of that word, of the population of that time.